

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NG. 53

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 3 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MAR-
SEILLES by rail in 14 ..
BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ..
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20 ..
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI
and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden	Days
1914				
7th March	Persia	8000	.....	0500
14th "	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
14th "	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000
21st "	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
21st "	Himalaya	6000	.....	1000
28th "	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
28th "	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000
4th April	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
4th April	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000
11th April	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
11th April	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000
18th April	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
18th April	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000
25th April	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
25th April	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000
2nd May	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
2nd May	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000
9th May	Sabette	10500	.....	1000
9th May	Macedonia	6000	.....	1000

*This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BAYARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.

***INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.**
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th
April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLY-
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers
in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows.

SINGLE RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate "C" rate
To MARSEILLES .. Rs. 394 or Rs. 495, Rs. 381
or Rs. 482, or Rs. 372-8
" LONDON .. Rs. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-8
or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fort-
nightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking
passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan,
and Return Tickets are issued on favourable
terms.
For accommodation and further information
apply to.

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamers	Commander	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Inaba Maru	Shinohara	6180	25th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tokio Maru	Moses	5916	26th Feb.	26th Feb.
Inaba Maru	Kawashima	4709	22nd "	22nd "
Tokio Maru	Teraoka	4225	27th "	27th "
Inaba Maru	Shinohara	6180	11th "	11th "
Tokio Maru	Moses	5916	12th "	12th "
Inaba Maru	Kawashima	4709	17th "	17th "
Tokio Maru	Teraoka	4225	18th "	18th "

For Freight apply to—
T. IZUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... 7,50,00,000

**SPECIAL Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE BURGLARY ACCIDENT
MOTOR CAR & SICKNESS
MOTOR CYCLE FIDELITY
CYCLE GUARANTEE
CYCLE PLATE GLASS**

AND LIFE INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	To	Leave Bombay	Leave Karachi
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680	12th Mar.
Trafalgar Hall	A	5321	21st Mar.
City of Calcutta	A&C	5551	25th Mar.
City of Paris	A&C	5524	13th April
City of Karachi	A&C	5568	11th April
City of Lahore	A&C	5675	22nd April
City of Brindisi	A&C	5675	20th April
City of Calcutta	A&C	7475	25th May
City of Calcutta	A&C	6981	10th June
City of Calcutta	A&C	6981	24th June
City of Calcutta	A&C	5551	24th June
City of Calcutta	A&C	71	24th June

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
City of Manchester and City of Karachi
calla Marseilles and Plymouth.
*These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other
steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class
Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
Liverpool	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool via Marseilles	605	957	462	704
Liverpool via Marseilles and London via Marseilles	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstay of their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light
and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF
CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi
and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-
deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply
to—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons'
Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. " 18,500,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Loe Angeles, Cal. U.S.A. Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened for approved customers and interest
allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided
that the amount of half-yearly interest is not
less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year and shorter periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on mini-
mum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs.
1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4
per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent
p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH
CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received
for safe custody and dividends and interest
thereon collected. Also bought and sold for
constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.

SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS
as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route
& C. M.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 5th March 9 a.m., C.M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 6th March 18 a.m., Direc-
tLYNGA, 2155, 9th March 11 a.m., P. D.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer
Cutch Manevie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday,
the 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire
and Mahomera.

**FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN
GULF PORTS.**
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Thurs-
day, the 5th March, calling at Veraval,
Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask,
Bunder Abbas, Benjam, Linga, Dubai,
Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and
Busrah.

**FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH
AFRICA.**
(Fortnightly.)
*PERNEA .. 3306 Thursday 5th Mar.
*PUNDA .. 3305 " 12th Mar.
*PENACOTA .. 3418 " 2nd April.
*PALACOTTA .. 3413 " 16th "

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony
ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers
of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections
to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settle-
ment Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may
be arranged with the Agents.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

3rd March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in
his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.

7, Esplanade Road.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital .. Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
Head Office.
25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.
Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar,
Bombay, Rangoon, Mombasa,
Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi,
Karachi, Colombo, Nakuru,
Lahore, Kandy, Kisumu,
Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja,
Delhi, Aden (Camp), Kampala,
Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer), Entebbe,
Tuticorin, Cochin, Point.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One
Year and shorter periods at rates of interest
to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and in-
terest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on
Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,
but no interest is allowed when the sum
accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe,
India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased
or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of
Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale
of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares
and receives same for safe custody realising
Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved
securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been ar-
ranged:—
Steamer. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay

ELYSIA .. 6368 J. A. Coverley 25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA .. 5991 J. Thomson 13th Mar. ..
OLYMPIA .. 5124 J. Kinnaird 29th ..
CIRCASSIA .. 6722 C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. 7th Apl. ..
SCINDIA .. 5106 Wm. Kelso 21st ..
CASTALIA .. 6388 G. Mitchell 1st May ..
ELYSIA .. 6368 J. A. Coverley 23rd ..
Massilia 5991 J. Thomson 9th June 1914
Olympia 5124 J. Kinnaird 24th June 1914
Circassia 6722 C. F. Osborne R.N.R. 11th July 1914
Scindia 5106 Wm. Kelso 25th July 1914
Castalia 6388 G. Mitchell 16th Aug. 1914
Elysa 6368 J. A. Coverley 24th Aug. 1914
Massilia 5991 J. Thomson 30th Sept. 1914
Olympia 5124 J. Kinnaird 23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia 6722 C. F. Osborne R.N.R. 12th Oct. 1914
Scindia 5106 Wm. Kelso 21st Oct. 1914
Castalia 6388 G. Mitchell 6th Nov. 1914
Elysa 6368 J. A. Coverley 21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH
MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been
given up and in future only three persons will
be berthed in the cabins that originally held
four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	Rs. 627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back	578	924
Bombay to Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland	658	999
Bombay to Liverpool	580	891
Bombay to New York	605	957
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	841	1,429

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway
employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-
Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Sur-
geon and experienced Stewards and is fit-
ted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and elec-
tric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstay of their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamers pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free
passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between
Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor
Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding pas-
sage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BRACELET NOVELTIES

AND WRIST WEAR WATCHES.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them
in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which
is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our
next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being un-
covered as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE
WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and
value and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "Marque" gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely
dust and damp proof.

The "Bulldog" (Patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet.
The elastic requires no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot
pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in
gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the
world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful
Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and
leads fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and Novel selection of

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES

which have now become most necessary for out-door wear. The new
flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in
either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel
shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, OCTAGONS, are the new
types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety
of style and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add
to their distinction.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

The House for Watches of Distinction

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Mar-
riage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of
Premium accepted without extra charge.

Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of
the surrender value.

Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most
liberal terms.

Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal
Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private
Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR

WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE:—3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND Price

Snowflake 150 deg. .. Rs. 6 0 2 per case.

White Rose 150 deg. .. 5 12 2 per case.

Chester Brand 125 deg. .. 5 2 2 per case.

Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. .. 5 0 2 per case.

Tiger Brand 125 deg. .. 4 15 2 per case.

Monkey Brand 125 deg. .. 4 15 2 per case.

White Camelia 125 deg. (in
tins) .. 4 6 0 per 2 tins.

Camel Brand 125 deg. (in
tins) .. 4 6 0 per 2 tins.

Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in
bulk) .. 3 12 0 per 8 Imp.
gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any
of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries
of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa
Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge
for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of
handling.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of
New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above
prices excepting for bulk

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

Rs. 8.
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DO you need MONEY? If so, insist on working AMERICAN MONEY-MAKING PLANS, during spare time. Particulars, Free. Norani Brothers, Box Y-7 Bhavnagar. 1742

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India, patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

ADVERTISER. Just returned from England. Good knowledge of motor-ing (London. B. S. M.) desires situation. Box No. 313, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1731

WANTED by a European Firm an expert TYPEWRITER MECHANIC acquainted with all makes of Typewriters. Apply Post Box No. 125. 1746

WANTED immediately for a lady, Nurse Companion for the Pach-marhi Season. Apply for particulars to Capt. L'ESTRANGE, Nagpur, C. P. 1169

WANTED by an experienced English lady-teacher pupils for oil-painting, English, Music, and singing. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

WANTED—CANVASSERS for new financial Paper. Liberal commission offered. Apply WILLIAM TENNANT & Co., 5, Council House Street, Calcutta. 1665

WANTED experienced TEACHER for School, Thana, to teach Infant and First Classes. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply immediately. PRINCIPAL, A. Da Silva School Dadar. 1151

WANTED head BOOK-BINDER, one who understands all sorts of Book-Binding including gilding—Steady Christian preferred. Salary Rupees 60-0-0 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to THE MANAGER UNION PRESS, Ltd., Karachi. 1712

WANTED a Children's NURSE in the Mofussil. Must be young, active and fond of Children. Any Nationality. With photo; apply stating previous experience and terms etc., to Box No. 312, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1726

WANTED—BHUSA AND GRASS in large quantity for Dhulpur State before 10th March. Apply by wire giving quantity and lowest rates delivered at DHOLPUR STATION.—JUDICIAL SECRETARY. 1149

WANTED a trained Catholic Teacher for the middle section. Salary Rs. 120-20-00. Applications from untrained but experienced men will be considered by THE PRINCIPAL, St. Francis' School, Lucknow. 1172

WANTED YOUNG LADY apprentice to dress making; will be thoroughly taught cutting and fitting under an agreement of 2 years; must be English and lady-like. Apply STANLEY HUMPHREYS & Co., 1740 Waterloo Mansions.

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English Trained NURSE, Pay Rs. 80-4-100 with messing allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1159

WANTED For the Bishop Cotton High School, Nagpur, a trained or qualified TEACHER for Standard VI. on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5 with furnished quarters suitable for a bachelor. Candidate must be young and Church of England and should give particulars as to age and qualifications.—Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1157

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE for the POST of an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Municipal Commercial School, Sholapur. Those having passed examination of London Chamber of Commerce need only apply to the undersigned with testimonials before 15th March, 1914. Pay according to qualifications. Municipal Office, Sholapur, 25th February, 1914. 17 T. J. PETIT, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality. 2821

WANTED:

WANTED competent PROOF READER only experienced men need apply to MANAGER—"Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED:—for Mofussil a Graduate Teacher knowing French. Salary Rs. 50-60 with Board and Lodging. Apply to Box No. 314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1735

WANTED:—a young European girl to look after and teach three Children in Delhi. Apply stating age and terms to Box No. 302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1664

WANTED:—A Junior Permanent Way Inspector (European) for service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Three years agreement. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400, on approved service. Free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to AGENTS IN INDIA, UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI. 1

WANTED:—An experienced Draftsman for Railway under construction. Must be thoroughly acquainted with Railway work (drawing). Salary for really good man Rs. 80 p.m. Appointment is temporary for about 2 years. Apply before the 15th March 1914, to— A. L. STUART WILLIAM, Executive Engineer, Kistna Bridge Division, Gudwal via Raichur. 1154

WANTED:—An Overseer having good experience of building work for New High Court, Allahabad. Pay up to Rs. 100 p. m. according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned up to 31st March, 1914. LALA SAWAI RAM, Agent to— Messrs. SARJOO PRASAD, -DHANI RAM, Contractors New High Court, Allahabad. 1171

WANTED an officer to fill the post of the SUPERINTENDENT OF LONAVLA on Rs. 300 per mensem. Service pensionable. Only those having Magisterial qualifications, knowledge of Administration and Sanitary Science need apply. Applications should reach the Undersigned with copies of testimonials before 10th of March, 1914. The selected Candidate will require to serve on probation for one year from the date of appointment. Pensioners may apply. L. J. MOUNTFORD, Collector of Poona. 1175

LIBRARIAN—WANTED LIBRARIAN for the Public Works Department, Secretariat, at Bombay. Must have experience of card indexing and be good typist. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to a maximum of Rs. 100. Apply personally between the hours 11 and 1 to THE UNDER SECRETARY, Irrigation and Railways. 1157

FOR SALE.

A smart looking four-seated Princess Trap by Joseph Gibson & Co., England, with rubber-tyred wheels, easily adjustable to two-seater. Price Rs. 200. Apply to Major W. M. ANDERSON, I.M.S., Gwalior Residency, Central India. 1170

A few pups of real Fox Hounds for sale by the end of March 1914. Apply for particulars to SAHIBZADA KHAN BAHADUR SHER ALI KHAN, Jaora. 1173

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.—FOR SALE—A STEEL TUG in perfect condition. Built in England in 1911. Dimensions:— Length over all 54ft. 6in. Breadth 12ft. Depth 6ft. 6. Speed:—About 10 miles an hour. Draft about 3ft. She can be inspected either at Karachi or Bombay. After April at Bombay only. For further particulars apply to THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, for Railways and Communications, 1163 Baroda State.

FOR SALE—Hammerless Double Barrel 470 H. V. RIFLE by Rigby in leg of mutton case. Excellent condition. Price Rs. 600. MAJOR COBB, Ahmednagar. 1158

FOR SALE—Grey Water Geiding 15 hands, 8 years old, Grand hunter, very clever across melon ground, good fencer, moderately fast. Regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Up to great weight. Present owner rides over 15 stone. Open to Veterinary examination and trial. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply K. HEWLETT, Pali Hill, Bandra. 1738

FOR SALE—BRAND-NEW FURNITURE—4 Teak and Blackwood Dining Room Chairs upholstered Pegamoid, Rs. 65. Teak Cane-bottom Chair with Arms, Rs. 12. 1 Pair Fancy Drawing Room Knick-knack Cabinets Rs. 210. Teak Pillar Pedestal, Rs. 25. Teak Glass Panel Screen, Rs. 50. Teak Stand for Table Fan, Rs. 12. D. C. Electric Table Fan on Switch with Wire and Plug, Rs. 45. Oxidised Silver Electric Table Lamp Standard with Bulb, Shade, wire and Plug, Rs. 25. Furniture all finished Mahogany. Beautiful designs. SECOND-HAND FURNITURE:—Teak Marble Top Tile Back Washing Table Rs. 27. 3-Drawer Cabinet, Rs. 25. Triple Screen in Teak and Glass by John Roberts, 11 ft. wide, very handsome walnut finish, Rs. 125. "Oliver" Typewriter No. 5 Model Printtype, good as new, Rs. 280. Apply between 2 and 6 p.m. to THE PREMIER AGENCY, Ground Floor, "Pheroze Building" opposite Watson's Annex, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay. 1739

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred—White A. and C. B. Gelding aged 11 years, fast trapper, good across country and as a hack, believed absolutely sound. Price Rs. 400.

FOR SALE—Close to the Station Virar, B. B. and C. I. Ry., a solid new BUNGALOW and CHAWL. Further particulars from J. R. DANDEKAR, Bassein, Dt. Thana. 1153

FOR SALE two pedigree wire-haired TERRIERS, male and female. Male recently won first prize in puppy class, Bombay. Price Rs. 75 each or near offers. Apply MRS. BOYD, 32, Kierke. 1161

FOR SALE CHEAP—OWNER GOING HOME.—B. W. M., aged, strong and steady trapper. High English-made Trap, dark green lines red, rubber tyres. Harness in good condition. The Turnout Rs. 500; offers. Apply Capt. GOVER, Cheshires, Jubulpore. 1152

FOR SALE at Wellington Mews, Wode House Road, Teakwood Scantlings, Planks and Wroughtiron angles, of Horse Stalls, Further particulars can be obtained from THE SECRETARY'S Office, Taj Mahal Hotel. 1717

FOR SALE two pedigree wire-haired TERRIERS, male and female. Male recently won first prize in puppy class, Bombay. Price Rs. 75 each or near offers. Apply MRS. BOYD, 32, Kierke. 1150

FOR SALE—English Horse Chestnut Gelding 14-2 with Harness. Used Harness and Saddle. Price Rs. 700 or near offer. English deep canoe Victoria. Fine condition. Price Rs. 950 or near offer. If complete turnout bought, price Rs. 1,500. Apply Advertiser Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1714

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. Brown Water Coo, Mare, 12 years, good trapper, hunter and charger. Rs. 400. English Dogcart in good condition, with set of black Caneport harness, Rs. 350. Or whole turnout, Rs. 700. Also Hunting Saddle with wallets for Military use, Military and Civil bridles. In very good order. Rs. 75. Apply MAJOR HOPE, R.G.A., R.A., Mess, Colaba, Bombay. 1162

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING HOME.—GOBBO, B. A. G. 9 years, I. P. A. C., very fast and handy 1st class polo pony, has won Gymkhana races. Price Rs. 1,500. HALLA, B. A. H. 9 years, I. P. A. C., very fast and handy polo pony. Likely to race. Price Rs. 1,200. Owner played both at Poona Tournaments 1913, and rides nearly 12 stone. Believed absolutely sound, open to veterinary examination. Apply MAJOR HOPE, R.G.A., R.A., 333 Cavalry, Aurangabad. 1163

300 Rook Rifle by Wilkinson, nearly new in case, Rs. 60. Ladies' Saddle 22 inch seat, in excellent order, Rs. 50. Apply Capt. PAYNTER, R. H. A., Lucknow. 1150

TO BE LET.

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PRABHU YOUNG AMATEURS have resolved to submerge their name to "Royal Amateurs." Former members are requested to note their protest against it, if any with the SECRETARIES before 12th instant in writing. 174

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS 1913-14.

A COMPLETE LIST of all IMPERIAL HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS to be held during 1913-14, in the Selected Districts, showing dates, value of prizes to be awarded, etc., can be had on application to THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IN INDIA Simla. 1164

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s.s. "GABLONZ" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Prince's Dock Shed No. A.

THE COMPANY'S SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages. APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID. W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 1744

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ERRATUM.—In this OFFICE NOTIFICATION, dated the 28th February, 1914, published at page 2 of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd March, 1914, for the words "Monday the 2nd March" occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the Notification should be read "Monday the 9th March."

R. P. MASANI, Municipal Secretary. Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, the 2nd March, 1914. 1745

THE SALVATION ARMY KING EDWARD INDUSTRIAL HOME.

WE CAN undertake the REMOVAL of Furniture and Goods of any description on the shortest notice. For terms apply to THE MANAGER, The King Edward Industrial Home, Clare Road, Ryculia. 1722

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Crude Resin strained and packed in tins and boxes, and also a certain amount of Rosin and Turpentine, being the output of the Chakrata Forest Division. For further particulars apply to— THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, Post Office Kalsi, District Dehra Dun. 1168

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR JAIPUR STATE METER GAUGE RAILWAY.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Jaipur State, invites TENDERS for the supply of 1,00,000 Deodar, Sal, Pyingado, or other suitable timber sleepers for Meter Gauge (6ft. by 8in. by 4in.).

Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to successful Tenderers and to successful Tenderers as soon as the Contract has been duly executed.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtainable free. Tenders close Noon April 15th, 1914, and to be completed by November 30th, 1914. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.

C. E. STOTHERD, A.M.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Jaipur State, Jaipur. 1165

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

DR. R. B. BILLIMORIA, B.A., M.D. (Bombay), will deliver a series of TWO LECTURES in connection with the above-mentioned Lectureship in the New Lecture Theatre, Grant Medical College, on SATURDAY, the 7th and 14th March, 1914, at 4 p.m., on the following subject:— "Specific treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis." Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S., will preside at the Lecture meetings. The Medical profession are invited to attend. A. STREET, F.R.C.S., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College. 1164

THE BHAVNAGAR CITY PRESS & MFG. CO., LD. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhavnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at 11 a.m. of the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhavnagar:—

1. Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhavnagar, measuring 6 acres and 13 guntas for the residue of the term of 99 years, secured by a Lease from the 19th day of September, 1884, from His Highness Maharaja Sir Takhtsinghi, K.C.S.I. Chakore Sahib of Bhavnagar, with the press-house and other buildings, standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixtures, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to a rent reserved by an annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only).

The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.

No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a Deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but would consider any reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.

Description and dimensions of Hodgart's Patent Presses with 10 Feet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.

2. Hodgart's Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pins to Lever Joints. Steel door, mounted with eccentric motion Operer. Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths. Rollers bushed with steel or Gun metal inlet and outlet valves made in 1884.

1. Cast Iron Pump Bed Plate, fitted with 16 Gunmetal pumps with flywheel, shaft Eccentric connecting rods, Guides, etc.

1. Donkey Engine and Feed pump, combined with feed water, Heating box.

2. Weighing machines with boxes, weights, and hydraulic gauges 6 T. 6 in. diat with pipe and valve.

1. Lancashire Boiler 24 ft. x 6 ft.—4 in. diat with steel flues 2 ft.—7 in. diat made by Yates and Thomas Coy. Blackburn England, of 120 lbs. steam working pressure per square inch made in 1899.

PRABHASHANKER VENISHANKER, KALIANIA SHANKERPRASAD, Liquidators. 64 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 13th February, 1914. 1604

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED, much regret that owing to the great demand for gas supplies they are temporarily behind in the laying of services but applicants who are waiting are assured that every effort is being made to catch up arrears.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Debutentholders of The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1914, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To appoint a Trustee in place of Azim Shree Vajsurwala, who has resigned.
2. To appoint a Debenture Director.
3. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting. By Order, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., TATA SONS & Co., Agents. Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay, 28th February, 1914. 1167

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC that Mr. H. M. AZAMTULLAKHAN and his wife KHATIBABAI have contracted to sell to Mr. SANGHIRAM RAMJI the immovable property more fully described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his "SHRI DATTA" LAW OFFICE, Nalhar, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 13th Kanathipura Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 29 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3273, New Survey No. 1012, Old Survey No. 3269, New Survey No. 6369, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 2068, 2069, Street Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 44.

SECONDLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of Quit and Ground rent land or Ground together with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kanathipura Bazar Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 289 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3189, 3190, 3209, 3271, New Nos. 10052, 10121, 10123, Old Survey Nos. 2177, 2178, 14285, 22839, New Survey No. 3368, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 993, 994, Street Nos. 175, 177, 185. Dated this 1st day of March, 1914. D. R. GANDHI, Bond Writer. 1734

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

44-46, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 7TH MARCH AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Kavaran Mansions," on Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Colaba Railway station Colaba handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising of oblong dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror side-board, dinner waggon, meatease, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapots, velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano in good order, Soft fan, handsome hall cabinet, corner cabinets, rich carved blackwood furniture, carved flower stands and chifoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, bedroom chest of drawers, panel doors, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, standing hall lamps, wall clocks, rich carpets, gent's bicycle, English in box, garden plants, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

The property of G. Weston Esqr. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers. Bombay, 3rd March, 1914.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., auctioneers, will hold, at their rooms in El Circle, Fort, the weekly sale of teak and blackwood, office and household rich and tapestry lined furniture such as single and double glass door almirahs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites leather lined and tapestry lined sofas Book Stands, Writing and washing tables, Teapots, Card playing table Vases, Flower pots, flower pot stands, Hand harmonium, Phonographs, Records, etc., etc.

D'LAL & CO. Auctioneers and Commission Agents. El Circle Fort. Bombay 3rd March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SURTI MOHOLLA NEAR TWO TANKS, CLOSE TO THE PARSEE STATUE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyebally Esmailjee Essubhy traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Essubhy & Co., and Abdeally Abdulkadar Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell the right title and interest of the insolvent in the following valuable properties on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1914, at times mentioned against each lot on the premises.

LOT NO. 1. 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed from payment of tax containing by admeasurement 134 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4908 New No.11182 Old Survey No.2728 and New Survey No.112-123 exclusive of the structure now standing thereon belonging to the Lessee and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 426 Street No. 50, 52 and situated at and on the Western side of Tank Street (Surti Moholla) and are bounded on or towards the East by Tank Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Insolvent in lot No. 2 and South by a Masjid.

LOT NO. 2:—(4.30 P.M. (S.T.)) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed from payment of tax containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4967, 4968, 4968 New Nos. 11181, 11183 Old Survey Nos. 2726, 2727, New Survey Nos. 4124 and 1/4124 together with the messages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 427 Street Nos. 54, 56 and situated on the western side of the Tank Street (Surti Moholla) and are bounded as follows:—That is to say wards the East by Tank Street aforesaid on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Noor Mahomed and on towards the south by the property in lot Nos. 1 and 3.

LOT NO. 3 (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed from payment of tax containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4966 New No. 11180, Old Survey No. 2725 and New Survey No. 4125 together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 428 and Street Nos. 58-60 and situated at and on the western side of Tank Street (Surti Moholla) and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Tank Street aforesaid on or towards the west by the property of Haji Cassam Joosab on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Noor Mahomed and on towards the south by the property in lot No. 2.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomjee and Co. Attorneys for the Official Assignee aforesaid or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES AND PLANT, ENGINES, DYNAMO, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Love Grove Pumping Station, Mahalaxmi:—

A large lot of unserviceable materials and plant consisting of cast iron scrap, W. I. scrap, W. I. pipes and tubes, double cylinder winch engine, W. I. screws, C. I. stanchions, W. I. chain pulley blocks, silvertown dynamo 110 volts, 90 amperes, switch board, old electric wire and cable, old W. I. pipes and tubes, W. I. beam, teakwood timber, empty oil casks, rubber scrap, old fire bars, corrugated iron sheets, 8 H.P. vertical steam engine by "Marshall," 4 H.P. double cylinder vertical enclosed engine, 1 H.P., single cylinder horizontal engine, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.
The sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Volkart Bros. and in their Jaitha at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, and on account and risk of Messrs. Goculdass Madhavji and Co.:—
V B 3—100 full pressed bales fully good machine ginned Bengal cotton, D/O 87.
V B 3 B by 393, 93-7—100 bales fully good machine ginned Bengal cotton. D/O 98.
Rupees 3 off in survey.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND IRONWARE, BRASSWARE, ALSO OIL PAINTS, COLOURS, ETC., USEFUL TO MILLOWNERS, HOUSE OWNERS, GINNING FACTORIES, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Agent to the Official Assignee Madras, who is an Assignee of the Estate and effects of Shaikh Mahomedally and Sons trading in Bombay as Abdulbakhsh Shaikh Mahomedally, insolvents Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst. at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop of the Insolvents at Nagdevi Street, the goods of the said Insolvents consisting of galvanised and black W. I. pipes, and their fittings, planks, flanges, brass oil cocks, stop cocks, wheel valves steam cocks, nozzles, spanners, brass fittings semi rotary pumps of sizes with foot valves, etc., Hardware consisting of augers, screws, anvils, bolts and nuts, gauze glass galvanised corrugated bolts, nuts etc. etc., and galvanised wire netting, kegs of oil paint drums of lined oil, powder colors varnish tins, painting brushes, Hubbards, white zinc paint, gold powder for coloring too many to describe.

The above is now on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pheroz Building, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-board and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet-tone cottage piano, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almirah, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil painting and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coin matting, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Miss E. TINKOM, and others.

The property is on view.
AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.
On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Masjid Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:
A large quantity of hemp in bales and loose, slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "El Palazzo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side boards, dumb waiters and dumbwaiters, table, wall hanging and hall lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, drawing room artistic made cabinets, corners, chiffoniers, fancy parian, bronze and terracotta figures old China, Satsuma and Japanese vases and jars, wall and table clocks, revolving top writing tables, book-stands, office chairs, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, silver cabinets, one sweet-tone piano, Milner's safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, large cheval glasses, mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice-box, copper and aluminium utensils, China matting, garden pots, etc., etc.
The property of A. MONTAGUE BRIG-STOKE, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill Bandora, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and olographs, dressing and wash-hand tables brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dittoms table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, copper utensils etc., etc., the property of Hugh S. Symons, Esq.,
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLI, ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND BANDORA.

Suit No. 197 of 1912.
Esmailji Mulla Vallybhoy v. Essaji Moosaji.

Under instructions from A. M. Kajiji, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance to the Decretal order of Reference herein dated the 30th August 1913, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on the undermentioned dates and hours sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties.
LOT No. 1—On FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1914, at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazadary land or ground whereof Hurkison Dass and Bhagwandass Narotamdas are now the Fazadars situate lying and being at Worli outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,832 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 377 and Street No. 279 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3254 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east partly by the vacant ground Antonio Pascale Luis and partly by the vacant ground of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, on or towards the west partly by the vacant ground of Parsi Dosabhai Patel and partly by a public passage, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the south by a public passage.

LOT No. 2—On WEDNESDAY, the 18th March 1914 at 5 p.m. on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of salt bally land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,537 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 48—53—85, New No. 111334, 12549, New Survey No. 11/1925, 1927 and in the books of the Assessor of Municipality under G. Ward No. 3467, 3529, Street No. 931, 992, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Tuls water pipe and Road, on or towards the west by private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney, on or towards the north by the bally ground of the said Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the bally ground of Kashi-nath Bhikajee and on or towards the south by public passage.

LOT No. 3—On WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1914 at 5 p.m. on the premises.
FIRSTLY—All that two several pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being at Bandora in Salsette in Zilla Thana in the Registration district of Thana Pisco A containing by admeasurement 14,390 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by land belonging to the orphanage and partly by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the property of De Monte and partly by the property of George Stephens, on or towards the North by the properties of Pestonji Dadabhai, Pascol Andrade, Lewis, George Misquit, J. Monte, Patel, and Phillip Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Ennos Koley.

Piece B, containing by admeasurement 185 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the West by the property of Pascol Andrade, on or towards the North and South by the property of Pestonji Dadabhai, and which said several pieces are registered under survey No. 250-251 Pot No. 2, 5, 8, 15 and 17.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Warkus lands situate lying and being at Bandora on the Hill of Moh-mavli in Salsette in Zilla Thana in the Registration district of Thana containing by admeasurement 112 feet from East to West and 52 feet from North to South and registered under survey No. 250 and bounded as follows:—On the north by the South by the property of Essaji Moosaji, property of Manaji Adurji, South by the property of Essaji Moosaji, firstly hereinabove described, on the West by the property of Philip Francis Prel and on the East by the property of Jai Antonio Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd March, 1914.

ALL ABOUT HEALTH.

An important publication full of Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience.

Gratis and post free.
APPLY TO:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS Co.

Present for the first time in Bombay the following plays, from St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London.

OPENING NIGHT, Thursday, March 5th.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

Friday, March 6th.

"D O N."

The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour, and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

Saturday, March 7th.

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS."

A laugh, A scream, A yell.

Monday, March 9th.

"DIANA DOBSON."

The brilliant London Success.

Tuesday, March 10th.

"BELLA DONNA."

Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

Wednesday, March 11th.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

The funniest play ever written.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. and Gallery As. 8.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

10 % discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

EDWARDES THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD

DIRECTION OF B. L. WICKINS
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

6-30 and 10

For four more days Only
The Greatest Invention of the Age

"KINETOPHONE"

MOVING PICTURES THAT SING AND TALK

Musical Comedies. Operas and Plays Like Life.

Sound and Motion Combined, Perfect Synchronism.

Remember this wonderful Show will only be seen and heard in Bombay at the EDWARDES THEATRE for a few days only.

PRICE: Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.

BOOKING AT THEATRE.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE PRODUCTION.

4,000 Feet. 4,000 Feet.

FAMOUS BATTLES

OF

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Showing the most famous and important battles fought by the Great Conqueror, a century ago. The longest production of its kind that has yet been screened.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC (Topical.)

JAPANESE BUTTERFLY (Coloured.)

THE TRAMP & THE BEAR (Comic.)

3 Shows of 1½ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday and Sunday—11-15 to 12-30.

Prize Show—Saturday and Sunday 5-30 to 6-45.

Films or sale or hire.

"SAY WHEN!"

The New REVUE
at the
EXCELSIOR

at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Another Huge Success:
Everything Topical and Local.

Have you seen the grand March Past of the Bombay Irregulars, marshalled in Revue order by Field-Marshal McGrath? Or George Mafie in classical Maud Allen dancing? Or the Gathering of the Clans in the Bombay Ragtime Restaurant?

No! Then you must! The verdict of Bombay is that this in the Finest Farical Production Bombay has seen since the days of the Ark.

Specially written by Mr. Tom Melbourne and Mr. James McGrath with the assistance of Bernard Shaw, Lionel Monckton, and Harry Lauder.

Film Programme:

1. The Topical Cartoons

2. Labour Troubles in S. A.

3. Phatke Gazette

4. Iron Industry

5. Mr. Arling's Mistake

REVUE

at Both Performance,
6-30 and 10 p.m.

Booking at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right!

The House of Merriment.

LA SCALA
6-30 To-Night 10
NO REVUE

But a "Bill" that surpasses any Revue.

Out List of "Star" artistes.

WEATHERLY'S SURPRISE PARTY

THREE SISTERS SIAM

THREE LE CLERCS

PHYLLIS AND MAY

BELLE SPARKES

CHAS. E. WEATHERLY

Full complement of Exclusive Pictures

Including LABOUR TROUBLE IN S. AFRICA.

NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.

From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday).

1676

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mutual customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

At 10 p. m., To-Night.

Special Performance under the

Patronage and Presence of

Their Excellencies

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

"HULLO!" BOMBAY!!

At 6-30

SAY WHEN?

Booking at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the

1st of March 1914.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE

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WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

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A General Agents for the

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we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Ac-

cident business.

Applications for rates and

terms will receive our prompt

attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 2.

Rain continues in western Himalayas and

central parts of the country. The weather

remains unsettled over the greater part of

the country and moderate to heavy cloud

present in nearly all parts. The chief falls

are Mussoorie two inches; Dehra Dun and

Chakrata one and half; Mukteswar three

quarters; Sonamarg two; Sutna a half;

Jubbulpore one and half; Seoni, Nagpur,

Pachmarhi and Pendra a half.

Forecast:—Few falls in Himalayas,

United Provinces and the central parts of

the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Mon-

day, the 2nd March 1914, giving data for the preceding

24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.24" of rain. Skies

are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moder-

ately cloudy elsewhere. The moisture in the air is

either equal to or above the average. Night tempera-

ture is in excess except at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore

has had 0.17" and Allahabad 0.10". Skies are

heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and

clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is

in excess. Maximum temperature continues in defect

at Allahabad but is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri;

minimum temperature is above normal over the whole

division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The air is damper than usual in Sind. Temperature

is in defect in upper Sind. For correcting the ship's

barometer, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are

clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in

excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Gujarat

and Kathiawar; minimum temperature is in excess

in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen

in Berar and local rain elsewhere. Jubbulpore has had

1.34". Akola 0.15". Amrat 0.11" and Nagpur 0.45".

Skies are moderately clouded. The air is generally

dampier than usual. Night temperature is in excess

at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are very lightly clouded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.
Mr. and Mrs. Patten's Garden Party to meet
Their Excellencies, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Their Excellencies, The Governor and Lady
Willington visit the Sassoon and Alliance
Silk Mill, 12-15 p.m.
Her Excellency Lady Willington attends Mrs.
Purser's Purdah Party, 5 p.m.
Hooley's Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana,
5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
His Excellency The Governor receives an
official visit from the Sultan of Shehor and
Mokolla, 11-25 a.m. The return visit at noon.
Her Excellency Lady Willington visits Lady
Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 5-15 p.m.
"Nobody's Daughter" at the Royal Opera
House.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!"
10 p.m.
"La Scala." Gaiety Theatre, Revue: Vaude-
ville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Kinophone, Edwards Theatre, Kalkadevi,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to
8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road,
3-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to
12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall,
from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R.
W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.
March 3.
176.—Rifle Meeting. Cadets Matches Nos. VIII
and IX and Cadets Team Match No. XVI
will take place at Ghat Kuar on Thurs-
day the 12th instant and Cadets Marching
Contest on Saturday the 14th instant.
by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10
a.m.
177.—Musketry. Range drill for the week
ending Sunday the 8th instant.
Wednesday morning "I" Co., afternoon
"L" Co.
Thursday, 8th Stage Victor's Competition
and Matches I to VI commencing Match
V.
Friday morning "M" Co., afternoon "K"
Co.
Saturday "H" Co.
Sunday, All Companies' Class Firing.
Members who have not completed their
course are expected to make every endeav-
our to attend.
178.—Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to
be returned to Headquarters at once.
(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The fund of the Parsee General Hospital
now amounts to Rs. 23,80,594-14-8, includ-
ing Rs. 23,79,953-14-8 previously known-
ledged.

SANITARIUM AT VERSOVA.

The opening ceremony of Sheth Bhagwan-
das Narotamdas Sanitarium at Versova will
take place on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).
Sir Gangadharrao G. Patwardhan,
Chief of Miraj will perform the ceremony.

PORTRAIT OF LORD MINTO.

The excellent portrait of the late Earl
of Minto, which appeared in our supplement
yesterday, was reproduced from a
photograph taken by Messrs. Bourne and
Shepherd of Bombay.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar who was on
a month's leave had his leave for a fortnight
cancelled, and took his seat yesterday with
the Chief Justice in the Original Appellate
Court. Mr. Justice Batchelor did not sit
in this Court owing to indisposition.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At the 10 o'clock show at the Excelsior
to-night the Revue "Hullo! Bombay" which
was so successful last week, will be specially
performed for Their Excellencies Lord and
Lady Willington who will both be present.
At the 6-30 show the New Revue "Say
When!" will be performed.

DAIWADYA FRIENDLY ROOMS.

The Silver Jubilee of the institution was
celebrated on Saturday in the bungalow of
Mr. Ramchandra Kasas, near the Scottish
Orphanage School, Mahim. The rooms
were founded in 1888 by a few
young men to promote union. For this pur-
pose, they held weekly meetings.

A "FIRST AID" CLASS IN MAHIM.

The opening ceremony of a First Aid class
by the Hindu Brigade Division of St. John's
Ambulance Society took place at Mahim on
Sunday last at 4 p.m. under the auspices of
the members of the Mahim Reading Room and
Library. The Hon. Dr. De Monte presided
on the occasion.

Dr. M. G. Kirtikar, L. M. & S., of Mahim
has consented to conduct the class every
Sunday at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

REPORTED THEFT.

A cloth merchant of Baroda, near Muscat,
named Syed Ahmed Alifshah, reports that he
arrived in Bombay on the 31st January and
put up with a friend on the first floor of a
house in old Bengalura. He says he went
to bed as usual on Sunday night and on
waking up yesterday morning he missed his
coat, which he had placed under his pillow
and in the pockets of which he had put
currency notes and cash, and a watch and
chain, of the collection value of Rs. 3,655.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

About a hundred students of the Panaji
Jain High School and the New English
School, Bombay, were taken by the Social
Service League on an excursion to Malad
on Sunday last. The boys were accompa-
nied by a batch of blunders of the
Social Service League, among whom were

two ladies and Mr. Wagh, Secretary of the
League.
Messrs. Tulshidas Kuvjerji and Laldas
met all the expenses incident to the trip.
This is the fifth excursion organised by
the Social Service League for the benefit
of school-boys.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

Five attacks and four deaths from plague,
and two attacks and one death from small-
pox were recorded in Bombay City during
the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday,
two of the plague attacks being reported
from Mandvi and one each from Parel,
Chukla and Umakhadi. There were no
cases of Cholera. The total mortality from
all causes during the same period was 109,
as compared with 92 of the corresponding
day of 1913, and 100 of 1912. Altogether
2,097 rats were caught in the city by the
Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday, of
which 92 were found to be plague stricken.
The largest number of rats of the latter kind
came from Dongri and Mandvi.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF HINDOO STAFF
OF THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

The annual Social Gathering of the
Hindoo officers and officials of
the Bombay Secretariat com-
menced at 8 p.m. on Saturday and
continued till late in the evening on Sun-
day. Vocal Music, dramatic performance,
violin and Parangam were among the
items of the programme.
A novel feature of this year's gathering
was the address of Mr. H. K. Gangadhar
rao, B.A., who, in the course of his speech
proposed that this gathering may be held
in future on the Sunday following the
birth-day anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna
Parama Hamsa so that it may serve a
double purpose.

GERMAN EASTAFRICAN EXHIBITION
1914.

An Exhibition is to be held at Dar-es-
salaam, German East Africa between the
14th and 13th August, 1914, to celebrate
the opening of the Tanganyika Railway.
The exhibition is under the patronage of
the Crown Prince of the German Empire.
The principal object is to afford manu-
facturers an opportunity of bringing agricul-
tural and industrial machinery into the
market of the Colony. It is particularly
desired that foreign countries should take
part in the Exhibition. In view of the short
time before opening of the Exhibition it
is most important that persons interested
should place themselves at once in com-
munication with the Management (Address:
Ausstellungsleitung, Dar-es-salaam). Infor-
mation, hand-books, conditions of exhibi-
tion, can be obtained at all German Con-
sulates.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr.
G. R. Khairaz Fourth Presidency Magis-
trate, Deputy Inspector Lyons charged
Henry Sullivan, (35) a European, with
wandering without any visible means of
subsistence. The accused pleaded guilty,
and His worship ordered him to be sent to
the Government Workhouse.
At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr.
G. R. Khairaz, Sergeant Clems charged
William Wayland, a European with desert-
ing from the Workhouse.
The accused who was declared a vagrant,
was detained in the Government Work-
house. On the 15th of December last he
obtained leave to go in search of employ-
ment and undertook to return to the
Workhouse in the evening. He failed to
do so and was arrested on Sunday last.
The accused pleaded guilty, and was sen-
tenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A MINOR GIRL KIDNAPPED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Rao
Bahadur Chinnilal H. Setalvad, Second
Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector
Sarason, charged Ibrahim Khudabux (30)
and Ahmed Dulamia (32), with kidnapping
Susia, a girl of about 14 years, and abet-
ting each other in the commission of the
offence.
Mr. F. R. Dubash, pleader, appeared for
the complainant, and Mr. Talchackar, de-
fended the accused.
The facts of the case are that girl Susia
resides with her parents at Madanpura.
The accused also reside in the same chawl.
On the 9th of February, last, at about 11
p.m. the girl was going to the mall as
usual after her meal in the afternoon, the
accused accosted her at Ripon Road, seized
her, and made her enter a victoria. They
told the driver that she was the wife of
one of them and that she was not willing to
go and work with them. The driver drove
on.

On nearing the Tardo bridge a police
constable hearing the cries of the girl
stopped the gharry. The girl complained to
him and all three were taken to the Police
Station, where the father of the girl was
called.

The defence of the accused was that the
girl was over sixteen and that she had come
with them in the gharry willingly.
His worship was satisfied on the evidence
that the girl was under sixteen and that
she had not gone willingly with them.
His worship convicted both the accused,
and sentenced them each to six months'
rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. N. D. VAKIL.

We regret to learn that Mr. Nasserwan-
ji Dinshaw Vakil, the well-known
Veterinary Surgeon, succumbed yesterday
to the injuries he received in the recent
carriage accident on the Queen's Road. Mr.
Vakil in addition to being one of the oldest
practitioners in Bombay was a highly re-
spected member of the Parsee community,
and a brother of Mr. Hormusji Vakil,
solicitor, of Messrs. Payne and Co. The
news of his untimely demise as the result
of the unfortunate accident, will be received
with deep regret by a wide circle of friends.
Mr. Vakil was the proprietor of the old
established firm of Messrs. R. Scott
& Company with extensive
premises at Byculla and Gowalia
Tank Road, and was engaged in a large
commission business in the disposal of
Australian horses, imported to Bombay for
the Government Remount department, and
the private Market as well.

A WELL-KNOWN VETERINARY
SURGEON.

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Australian horses, imported to Bombay for
the Government Remount department, and
the private Market as well.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH NAVIGATION.

Bhawana Poda, the tinda of fishing boat
No. 1,544 was charged at the Esplanade
Police Court on Monday before Mr. Frank
Olivera with rash navigation and with not
having regulation lights.

Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights,
Bombay Port Trust, preferred the charge.
It was stated that while sailing his jolly
boat towards Sasson Dock, Bhawana Poda in
his fishing boat No. 1,544 came up from the
direction of Progs Light house, close hauled
on the port tack, and but for the smartness
of the tinda, whose call to Bhawana Poda
to give way, was not listened to, a Collision
would have occurred.

His worship fined the accused Rs. 10, on
the first charge and Rs. 3 on the second.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

In the Esplanade Police Court, before
Mr. Frank Olivera, Second Presidency
Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karink charged
Haigath Khan, with attempted theft of a
silver belt from the person of one Nanabhai
Kalidas.

The story for the prosecution was that
while Nanabhai and several other person
were sleeping on the verandah of a shop in
Kalkadevi, the accused came on the scene,
and assuming an air of authority, drove the
men away with the exception of Nanabhai.
Later, when the accused thought Nanabhai
asleep, he tried to remove the silver belt
the complainant wore, round his waist, but
the latter waking up, arrested the accused
and handed him over to the police.

His Worship sentenced the accused, who
had six previous convictions and had just
come out of jail, to six months' rigorous
imprisonment.

BETTING ON OPIUM SALES.

SENTENCED FOR KEEPING A
GAMING HOUSE.

Mr. Frank Olivera, Third Presidency
Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court,
on Monday, delivered judgment in the case in
which Inspector Spies charged Dhanji Jai-
ram and Kassandas Lakhmias with keeping
a common gaming house, and Yarmahomed
Mahomed, Lalbhai Ranchord, Sheunder
Karimbux, and Gulam Hoosin Mahomedally
with gambling in a common gaming house.
All the accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship in the course of his judgment
said that the evidence in the case showed
that on January 6th Inspector Spies raid-
ed the shop of accused No. 1, and found in
the Brigade Station on the Kalkadevi Road. The
Inspector found a box in which the accused
No. 1 put the money which he received from
persons who registered bets with him on the
number of chests of opium sold at Calcutta,
which contained Rs. 145-6-4, and among them
were five rupees, which had previously been
marked and had been passed on by witnesses
who took their bets with accused No. 1,
the witness No. 2, who sat by registering
the bets. Books were also found in which
the bets were registered; one known as
"Ank" bets, registering from figures 1 to
10 and the other containing records of
"Farak" bets from figures 11 to 100. The
bets taken by witnesses with the marked
money were found registered in these books.
Inspector Spies had stated that he saw
accused Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 standing in front
of the shop, laying bets, but one of the
witnesses, Parbhudas Sunderji, said that they
were standing there but that he did not see
them betting, and as their names did not
appear in either of the books, his Honour
gave them the benefit of the doubt and ac-
quitted them.

On the evidence his Honour was satisfied
that accused No. 1 received the money in the
bets with the marked money and that ac-
cused No. 2 registered them in the books
kept for the purpose. In the written state-
ments put on their behalf by their counsel
it was admitted that they did "Ank" busi-
ness. They said, however, that they stood
on equal chances of winning or losing and
that they charged no commission or broker-
age. It was not a common gaming house as
it was not kept or used "for profit or gain,"
because no commission was charged. The
prosecution led evidence to show that the ac-
cused charged one anna in the rupee as their
commission on the winnings from each vic-
tor but the evidence to his Worship's
mind was not convincing or satisfactory,
and assumed that they did not charge com-
mission.

His Worship found that the books were in
struments of gaming, and that the evidence
proved that the accused Nos. 1 and 2 received
and registered bets. With regard to the
defence contention that the accused as they
stood to lose or gain on their bets, the pre-
sences could not be called "a common gam-
ing house." His Worship was of opinion
that the case could not in any way be
differentiated from the case of a book-
maker, who accepted bets on horse racing,
for he also charged no commission and stood
to win or lose. To his Worship's mind the
words "for profit or gain" did not neces-
sarily import profit or gain on each transac-
tion, but meant as "a matter of business"
or as "a means of earning," just as the
words "work for gain" in the civil procedure
code gave jurisdiction to a court though the
defendants business might result in loss.
The accused would not do "Ank" business if
they had no gain or profit, the odds being
always in their favour. He, therefore,
convicted them under sections 4 and 5 and
sentenced each of them to pay a fine of
Rs. 201, in default three weeks' rigorous
imprisonment.

RAID IN A GAMBLING-DEN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday,
before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presi-
dency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged
others with gambling in a common gaming
house. It appeared from the evidence that
Inspector Stenson with Deputy Inspector
McVillo, armed with a warrant, issued by
the Commissioner of Police, raided a house
in Tolly Street on Saturday midnight and
arrested the accused, who were found gam-
bling there with cards and money.

The accused were convicted and sentenced
to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each or in default
undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment
each.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR THE TENTH EXTRA
MEETING.

The entry for the above closed at 4 p.m. on
Monday, 2nd March, 1914.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance about
1 mile.
Mr. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 4 years.
Mr. Weldon's b e m North, 6 years.
Mr. M. Gouldass's ch e g Double Chin, 5
years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m
Molly S, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
ch a h Scott, 13-3.

Mr. M. Gouldass's b e m Borgie, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m
Molly S, 4 years.
Mr. T. Caffrey's br aus m Lady Pranip, 6
years.
Mr. R. R. S's b e g Smirk, 4 years.
Mr. Kols's b e h Cherrywood, 4 years.
Mr. J. C. Smith's b e m Mordilloe, aged.
Captain H. Meynell's b e g Silver Memory,
3 years.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
ch a h Tenebreuse, 13-31.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
ch a h Scott, 13-3.

Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-21.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur,
13-21.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-11.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigmor,
13-21.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry,
13-31.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Toffe
Pashu, 13-31.

Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. R. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor, 13-21.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Baido, 14-0.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush, 13-31.
Mr. Ibrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado, 13-21.
Mr. Yusuf bin Zaid's g a h Maidana, 13-31.
Mr. Khatab bin Amer's b a h Nainava,
14-0.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h
Ream, 13-11.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva,
13-31.

Mr. Abdool Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz,
13-31.
Mr. Karsondass Govindji's ch a h Best
Chance, 13-31.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot,
13-31.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
ch a h Baltic, 13-21.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
ch a h Columbus, 13-21.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur,
13-21.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-11.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Red Flag, 13-21.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk, 13-31.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherai, 13-31.
Mr. Naser Rajmahomed's ch a h Present,
13-31.

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Essa Mulla Sulle-
man's ch a h Arven, 13-31.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid, 14-0.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Newmarket,
14-0.

Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder,
14-0.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha,
13-31.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 13-31.
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's b a h Vudhia, 13-21.
Mr. Mujeed Abdul Rehman's g a h Pepul,
13-31.

Mr. Yodha Maskur's ch a h Puma, 13-31.
Mr. Sahim Sufia's b a h Lotus, 13-31.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid, 14-0.
Mr. Abdul Baki Zuhair's ch a h Kassum,
13-31.

Mr. Abdool Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-21.
Mr. Abdool Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-21.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-31.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Buttercup, 13-31.
Mr. A. D. Jhangir's ch a h Faleh Khan, 13-31.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph,
13-31.

Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Sayar,
13-21.
Mr. Ibrahim Hazem's g a h Investment,
13-21.

Mr. Ibrahim Hazem's g a h Good Star,
13-31.
Messrs. Mahomed Abiani and Yussuff bin
Zaid's ch a h Bin Rashid, 13-31.

Mr. Khatab bin Amer's b a h Nainava,
14-0.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's ch a h Aftoon, 14-0.

Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool
Rasool Essa's ch a h Vulture, 13-31.
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool
Rasool Essa's ch a h Vulture, 13-31.

Mr. Alwan Mahomed's ch a h Howzan, 13-21.
Mr. Khalaf bin Sait's g a h Dhaf Allah,
13-31.

Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Vikat Reg,
14-0.
Mr. Mowlad Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-21.

Mr. Helmi Effendi's bl a h Black Sea, 13-31.
Mr. Yacoub Zuhair's g a h Pharaoh, 13-31.
Mr. Arthur's b a h Liberator, 13-31.

Mr. Katar's b a h Liberator, 13-31.
Mr. Lafta bin Sultan's ch a h Jingle, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khalil, 13-31.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Yama, 13-21.

Messrs. Mahmood Shirazi and Mahomed
Shookri's ch a h Diplomatist, 13-31.
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h
Guida, 13-21.

Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Hongkong, 13-31.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent, 13-21.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent, 13-21.

Mr. Bader bin Ahmed's ch a h Powerful, 14-0.
Mr. Pasa Malsi's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-11.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13-21.
Mr. Yusuf Sherai's ch a h Jemara, 13-31.

THE KALYAN PLATE.—Distance 11 miles.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
b e m Sweden, 13-21, aged.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
g a h Sweden, 13-31, aged.

Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
g a h Sweden, 13-31, aged.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass's
g a h Sweden, 13-31, aged.

Mr. A. S. Omer's g a h British King, 13-31.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shami, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Smith's b a h Last Chance, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Grey Ghost II,
13-31, aged.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab, 5 years.
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant,
aged.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry John-
son, 6 years.
Mr. Esmail Gussop's b a h Ajmer, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman, 5 years.

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat,
5 years.
Mr. H. J. Mahomed's g a h Welcome, aged.
Capt. H. Meynell's b a h Iron Chest, 6 years.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk,
6 years.
THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 7 fur-
longs.

Colonel W. R. Marshall's ch a g Malibook,
13-21.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Jack London,
13-21.

Captains S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's
ch a h Aden, 13-31.
Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's g a h Greque,
13-31.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's b a h Bezar Beg, 14-0.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's b a h Malayeb, 13-11.
Messrs. Nasir Rajmahomed and Mahomed
Jama's g a h Flying Bird, 13-21.

Mr. E. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-11.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-21.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-21.

Messrs. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's
b a h Mulberry, 13-31.
Mr. Ibrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mufar, 14-0.
Mr. Ibrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mufar, 14-0.

Mr. Ibrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mufar, 14-0.
Mr. H. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 13-31.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-31.
Mr. Bader bin Alwasi's b a h Dhaidan,
13-31.

Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hur-
bia, 14-0.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and M. H. Sharaballi's
g a h Old China, 13-21.

Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President, 13-21.
Mr. Ibrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawa, 13-21.
Messrs. Yacoub Sweden and Kassum
Javeri's b a h Turkish General, 13-31.

Mr. Nasar Abdool's ch a h Flying Machine,
13-31.
Mr. Ibrahim Mana's ch a h Beechwood, 13-31.

Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Longbow,
14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot,
13-31.
Captain S. S. Hayne's g a h Arabian Spot,
14-0.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-31.
Mr. R. J. Barswalla's b a h Dhahemsee,
13-21.
Mr. G. P. Stavrides's g a h

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ENGLAND.—On 28th Feb., at 31, Marine Lines, to the wife of R. D. England, a son, THOMAS.—At 40, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta, 15th Feb., the wife of R. G. D. Thomas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COX—TINGHAM.—14th Feb., at St. James's Church, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. P. Smith, C. G. Cox, Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D., second son of Capt. G. Cox, of Lions Lodge, Chalford, to Lucy Stella (Stella), youngest daughter of Edwin S. Tingham (B. I. S. N. Co.), No. 7, Elliott Road, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BURNS.—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, 13th Feb., Owen Isaac Burns, late Captain, I.S.M.D. (Retired), age 66 years.

GONSALES.—On 1st March, at Bandra, Mr. Manuel Gonsales of Malia, Bandra.

JOHNSTON.—At Jubulpore, on the 29th Feb., 1914, William Johnston, aged 61 years, of heart failure, after many years of suffering, peacefully borne.

VAKEEL—Nusservanji Dinshaw, M.R.C.V.S., eldest son of Dinshaw N. Vakeel, Funeral 8 a.m. (S. T.), "Prospect Lodge," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March, 3, 1914.

THE BUDGET.

The Financial Statement introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday is a sober exposition of the true condition of the finances during the official year which will come to a close on the 31st instant, and of the prospects for the coming year. It is, moreover, a candid statement, a plain and unvarnished narrative of past facts and future progress and policy. Indeed, the latter part of the Budget, which deals with the larger burning problems of finance and economics, is exceedingly luminous and instructive, so luminous as to be understood by the man in the street. Sir William Meyer seems, from previous experience in the Financial Department, to have well caught the spirit of the financier and economist who essays to treat the most complex details for popular comprehension. The condensed monographs on railway finance and borrowings, on irrigation, on exchange, on currency, and other matters should be carefully digested. These will amply repay perusal. But we must reserve to a future occasion a detailed criticism of these highly interesting and important topics.

To-day we may briefly refer to the broad results of our finances for the current year. A surplus of £1,328 millions is expected under the revised estimates. Both revenue and expenditure have almost closely conformed themselves to the Budget figures, a condition of accounts which greatly does credit to the department over which the Finance Minister presides. It has been seldom that we have had such closely corresponding estimates. The Budget for the coming year, however, shows a deficit of £1,929 million or nearly three crores of rupees. The deficit is not surprising, seeing that windfalls in opium and coinage profits have been non-existent and that shortage in railway earnings is apprehended, in view of the famine reports of India; apart from the sum which will have to be spent on famine relief to the provinces afflicted, beyond their own balances now nearing exhaustion. Thus the "gamble in rain" has once more played the *deus ex machina*. But it will be comforting to the taxpayer to learn

that the deficit is not to be met from supplementary taxation. On the contrary, in spite of the deficit, expenditure under the three heads of Education, Sanitation and Civil Works has been considerably increased. Against £3.24 million on Education last year there is a Budget estimate of four millions and the increases under the two other heads are as below:

	1913-14	1914-15.
Sanitation	1,378	1,885
Civil works	7,016	7,455

Expenditure on such useful objects is greatly to be commended, though we cannot extend the same appreciation to the Budget of the Army services which are £500,000 in excess of the current years revised estimates. The Nicholson Committee was appointed to see how far economy and retrenchment in military expenditure could be safely effected. To the public astonishment, however, their report is now held back by the India Office on the plea that it is to be kept secret! This, as we have before pointed out, is nothing short of a breach of public faith. But we refrain for the present from referring further to this part of public expenditure. We may also refrain from discussing at length the long exposition which the Finance Minister has delivered on railway finance which is now the most absorbing subject with the men of commerce. Even more than its importance to commercial folk, it is a subject of vital importance to the taxpayers. The Finance Minister has rightly observed that as opium receipts once were the *deus ex machina* in previous years, which disturbed a budget by converting a deficit into a surplus and *vice versa*, so now railway receipts play the same role. It should be remembered that the total capital outlay on all State railways has mounted up to 500 crores, the dividend on which from the taxpayer's point of view does not exceed 1.14 per cent, after discharging all liabilities for interest, sinking fund and amortisation of bonds. Irrigation with only 35 million pounds or 54 crores of rupees is in every way a most profitable and gratifying investment seeing that the net gain on the large productive works ranges between four and five per cent. However railways may be essential for the development of the country, in the domain of practical finance precedence should be given to irrigation over railways for obvious reasons. That is a point, however, on which we need not enlarge at present.

It is most satisfactory to turn to the gratifying expansion of our net note circulation which has risen from 38.88 crores in 1909-10 to 48.65 crores last year. The imports of gold have received a temporary check but this again is a large subject which demands separate treatment. It is also gratifying to find that the Cash Balances have been greatly reduced, thanks to the chastening criticism of publicists and the agitation of Mr. Webb, and we are promised next year a figure of £12½ millions in India, and four millions in England. That is a distinct triumph of recent public criticism, though we cannot yet approve of the thirty millions of Council Bills. Agitation must unceasingly be kept up till it is brought down in conformity with the bare requirements of the Home Charges. We reserve any further comments on the Budget for a future issue, but, in the meanwhile, on the whole we can conscientiously congratulate Sir William Meyer on his first financial exposition in the Council.

THE STATE AND THE RAILWAYS.

We commented yesterday on the characteristic manner in which "The Englishman" dealt with Mr. Achariar's important Resolution in the Imperial Council last week proposing the appointment of a Commission to report on the present system of railway management in India. We revert to the subject as our contemporary, apparently not quite satisfied with criticising the Resolution itself, flew off at a tangent and made a somewhat hurried excursion into psychology which, if somewhat childish, is not without interest. "The Englishman" does not question the "good faith" of Mr. Achariar in moving his Resolution, but speaks with much show of wisdom of the mainspring of motives which are "often hidden from the actors themselves, though they may be apparent to the observer outside." Now, what is Mr. Achariar's motive, subconscious presumably, which is apparent to this keen "observer"? The following passage will make clear what is in the "observer's" mind.

It happens that the Progressives have come upon a very yielding Government. One after another the demands of the National Congress have been conceded, and we have now reached a stage when the greatest concession of all, some form of Home Rule, is no longer considered by the Government itself as a matter that it is not worth while talking about. Provincial autonomy is written about in despatches and the Progressives can point to not one but to twenty high officials who have declared that the ultimate desire of the British is to place the administration of India in the hands of Indians. Against this great surrender there is only one quite definite body of opinion, that which is representative of the interests of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India and of people at home who have invested money in this country. This body is strong and powerful and united and until it has been got out of the way, or its influence entirely

lost, the Progressives can only go so far and no further.

The Indian "Peril" again! "The Englishman's" view seems to be that Indian politics have entered on a dangerous phase because Indian politicians have now taken, it would be wonderful and unnatural if they had not,—to challenge some of the principles of Indian administration and are beginning to show a clearer grasp of democratic ideals and methods than before. We have no doubt that "The Englishman's" attitude towards Mr. Achariar's Resolution is one of fear and anxiety, for reasons which must be obvious to those familiar with the policy of that paper, but to cast doubts, however concealed in euphemism, on Mr. Achariar's political or intellectual sincerity, is patently absurd.

DAY BY DAY.

Our Anniversary.

To-day is the anniversary of the first appearance of "The Bombay Chronicle," and we take the opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the public of this Presidency, as well as many readers in other parts of India, for the cordial reception which was accorded to this journal at its birth, and the generous support which has enabled it in so short a period to achieve a leading position among the daily papers of India. How far we have succeeded in redeeming the promise made in the beginning as to the aims and objects of "The Bombay Chronicle," we prefer to leave others to judge; for ourselves, while gratified, by the fact that "The Chronicle" is now the most widely circulated paper in Western India, and by the many encouraging, and even flattering, tributes we have received from many quarters, we prefer, on this occasion, merely to assure our readers that our endeavour in the future will be further to extend the scope and power of "The Bombay Chronicle" in every direction.

Lord Brassey and the King's Subjects in India.

The "Indian World" takes Lord Brassey to task for having referred in his recent speech at the Corporation reception to the natives of India as "our subjects," and asks was there no one in Bombay "who could explain the Indian constitution to their distinguished guest or refer him to Lord Morley's famous dictum on the King's 'equal subjects'?" There are, of course, many such in Bombay, and, if they had thought the matter worthy of notice either then, or afterwards, they could have drawn Lord Brassey's attention to his error. But knowing Lord Brassey, as we know him in Bombay, we realise that the expression was probably merely a slip of the tongue, and it is worthy of note that in the same speech he also used the expression "our fellow-citizens" in referring to Indians. Technically, of course, as a peer of the realm Lord Brassey can, if he likes, use the expression "our subjects," when speaking of the King's subjects, but it need not be supposed for a moment that Lord Brassey used the expression intentionally.

Lord Brassey's Departure.

On Saturday afternoon the Sunbeam, which has been in Indian waters since the 8th of January, sailed from Bombay homeward bound with Earl Brassey, Lady Willington's father, and his party of guests composed of Miss Rachel Butler, Miss Dorien Smith and Captain Blackburn, R.N., aboard. During his third visit to India the veteran yachtman has had a busy time in attending social engagements in Bombay and in Sind, to which part of India he accompanied Lord and Lady Willington on the occasion of their recent tours. The Sunbeam made a trip to Karachi which lasted about a fortnight, but Lord Brassey returned to Bombay with their Excellencies on R. I. M. S. Hardinge, his yacht following some days later. In spite of his activities Lord Brassey left Bombay in excellent health, and, before his departure, Lord and Lady Willington, accompanied by Capt. Egerton A.-D.-C., Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary, Captain Coaker, Commanding the Governor's Bodyguard, and Captain Vaughan, A.-D.-C., motored to the Apollo Bunder and at about 2 p.m. left the Bunder steps in the R. I. M. S. motor launch Diamond for the Sunbeam where they had a farewell luncheon and bade farewell to Lord Brassey. After the Government House party had returned ashore, the Sunbeam hoisted her anchor and left the harbour slowly, being escorted to the limits by many of the yachts of the Bombay squadron, whose owners wished the party on board *bon voyage*. The Sunbeam will return home by way of the Suez Canal, and will call at the chief ports in the Mediterranean on her way.

Delhi and the Bengal Chamber.

The vehement protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against "the excessive outlay of public funds on a new capital city at Delhi" at its meeting on Friday, a brief report of which appeared in our telegrams yesterday, will doubtless be appraised at its exact value outside Calcutta. The two principal critics of the withdrawal of the Government of India from Calcutta appear

to regard it as a personal affront and drew a lurid picture of what was in store for the country, if the Government persisted in carrying out their scheme. Neither of the two merchants referred to above, Messrs. Shorrook and McLeod, admitted the accuracy of the estimate of expenditure on public buildings mentioned the other day in Parliament by the Under-Secretary of State and accused the Government of keeping back further details, thus maintaining an obstinate silence on matters of vital concern to the merchants of Calcutta! These estimable and disinterested persons want to know the details of the exact amount already spent on the transfer, and all "possible and probable expenditure." Unfortunately, the financial experts of the Government of India have not been blessed with the vision that can peer into the future and are thus unable to gratify the curiosity of Mr. Shorrook and his confederates. It is interesting to note, however, that in his Budget statement yesterday Sir William Meyer mentioned, in reference to his predecessor's undertaking to give a full account of the expenditure in connection with Delhi that this matter has been under careful examination since, and the exact form of the account is now under reference to the Secretary of State.

Nationalisation of British Railways.

With reference to the debate in the Imperial Council on the nationalisation of Indian railways, it is of interest to note that an important conference was held in London on the 7th ultimo to support the policy of railway nationalisation at home. Sir J. Crompton Ricketts, M.P., who presided at the meeting, pointed out that

the competition between different companies forced economies upon them which tended to encroach on the margin of safety. More powerful engines and longer trains multiplied the details of working, and there was a temptation to relax the absolute block system—"that charter of public safety"—or to shorten the section of absolute block by placing the signals close to one another in order to run a larger number of trains upon the same set of rails. This imposed a heavier strain upon the engine driver and his mate, and was a real risk to passengers. Sir J. Crompton Ricketts proceeded to observe that no one could regard the unnecessary trains, the wasteful handling of the goods and mineral traffic, the interminable shunting, the necessity for "clearing" stations and other points, without being drawn to the conclusion that a national system was the only direction in which a satisfactory solution could be found. With regard to the financial side of the question, large as the sums undoubtedly were, the transfer offered no practical difficulty. When once the basis of valuation was fixed, an exchange of Railway stock for Government stock would complete the transaction.

All this goes to show that a national unified railway system, particularly in this country, would make for economy, better service, and public safety.

Vakils and the S. C. C. Bench.

The Vakils' Association, Small Causes Court, Bombay, have memorialised the Government for the appointment of a Vakils to act as Fifth Judge of the Court in the vacancy about to be caused by the present incumbent going on leave. The Vakils of the Court point out, very rightly, in our opinion,—that they are more familiar with the intricacies and details of Small Cause Court practice than their brethren elsewhere, and have in the exercise of their profession acquired considerable knowledge of mercantile usages and law; and that the Vakils hitherto selected from the Court for Judgeships have always been an acquisition to the Bench. They cite the names of Mr. Rustomji Mehrwanji Patol, the late Chief Judge, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai, Mr. Sorabji F. Billimoria, Mr. Munchasankar Jivanram and Mr. Mauekji D. Kanga, who have all done valuable work as Judges. We trust the Vakils' application will meet with the favourable consideration of the Government.

"Simplified English."

Mr. Dinshah Franjee Bhatena, L.C.B., is indeed a bold man, and his "Simplified English," a pamphlet, he has been good enough to send us, is a work not wanting in ingenuity. But we are afraid his scheme for the adoption of Indian methods of pronunciation and combination of vowels and consonants for the formation of English words "to make English in its simplified form a national language for India" is doomed to a cold reception from those for whom it is intended. Mr. Bhatena's idea is to make English a sort of Esperanto in India by introducing the Indian alphabetical system "with a slight modification." The effect of this, if adopted, would be to vulgarise the English tongue and make the use of a kind of debased "lingo,"—one could hardly call it a language,—universal in the country. Mr. Bhatena would simultaneously abolish the vernaculars,—a proposal to which no patriotic Indian is likely to give the smallest hearing,—and which is, of course, childishly impossible.

Schools of Tropical Medicine.

At least a year and a half or a couple of years must pass before the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, the foundation-stone of which was laid the other day by Lord Carmichael, will be properly established. A hospital is necessary, of course, to bring the School into line with similar institutions in Europe and America. The Staff will consist of a Professor of Tropical Medicine with fully 40 beds for tropical diseases under his control; a Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology; a Professor of Protozoology; a Professor of Entomo-

logy and Helminthology; a Professor of Bio-chemistry and Seriology; and a Professor of Pharmacology (to investigate in a scientific manner Indian drugs, a field almost unexplored and expected to yield a rich harvest). Besides these an adequate staff of Demonstrators will be required. The School proposed in Bombay is, as our readers are aware, in a more embryonic stage.

Indian Music in England.

Miss Maud McCarthy (Mrs. Mann) is doing a great service to this country by spreading a knowledge of Indian music in England. She has arranged to give a demonstration at the University of Birmingham on the 4th instant, which will be presided over by Sir Oliver Lodge and attended by a whole host of professors. Miss McCarthy includes in her repertoire the songs of Rabindranath Tagore, thus widening the knowledge of his poetry. Miss McCarthy's demonstrations are eminently fitted to impart a living experience of an art which thus no longer remains a sealed book to Englishmen and Englishwomen at home.

A Bengali Novel.

Mr. T. Werner Laurie, of Clifford's Inn, notifies the publication of "a charming yet realistic novel of high-class Hindoo society" entitled "An Unfinished Song" (Crown 8vo. 6s.), by Svarna Kumari Devi (Mrs. Ghosal), who is the sister of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore. We quote from the publisher's note, which rightly describes the authoress as one of the most remarkable women in Bengal:—

She was brought up strictly on Zenana lines, and at a very early age married to a wealthy landowner, but the power of her mind soon made itself felt; at twenty she had already published a novel, and was soon acclaimed the foremost woman writer in India. Encouraged by her husband she adopted the ideas brought from England by her brother, and was one of the first Bengali ladies to mix freely in society. She has produced plays, novels, and scientific works, and is now the editor of a popular Bengali magazine.

"Profanity" of Modernising Jerusalem.

It is astonishing and amusing to hear from the "Jewish Chronicle" that

Quite an outcry has been raised concerning the concessions said to have been granted to a French financier for what is called the "modernising" of Jerusalem. These concessions consist of the right to bring an adequate water supply to the city—a necessity which has long been one of the most urgent requirements of the inhabitants—to light Jerusalem by electricity and to construct a tramway between the ancient Jewish capital and the town of Bethlehem, some four or five miles away. In an ordinary twentieth century city such elementary public municipal work would pass without comment. But as Jerusalem, which is concerned, newspaper cynics at once begin to sharpen their wits, and pious people profess themselves horrified. "What is the complete work of progress," asks one journal, "with a picture palace on Mount Moriah?" "To suggest a tramway service," says an official of the Church Missionary Society, "is coming perilously near to profanity."

Why there should be anything extraordinary about Jerusalem joining in the march of modern civilisation, as many other towns in the East much more remote from the centres of Western science and invention are doing or have done for some time already, is incomprehensible.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From our Correspondents.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge accompanied by Lady Alington Miss Leigh, Sir Valentine Chirol and staff returned to Delhi from Agra on Saturday morning.

In the afternoon their Excellencies attended the Sports of the 19th R.F.A., at the conclusion of which Lady Hardinge presented the prizes.

Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler dined at Viceroyal Lodge in the evening yesterday. Their Excellencies attended divine service at St. James's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Hailey, General and Mrs. Peyton, Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker dined at Viceroyal Lodge last night.

The Lieutenants-Governor of the Punjab, Lady O'Dwyer and staff and Professor Ramsay Muir leave Viceroyal Lodge to-day, and the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal and the Maharajah of Bikaner arrive as guests at Viceroyal Lodge.

BELGAUM CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, March 2.

The Belgaum District Cooperative Conference commenced its sitting at 11-30 a.m. The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., presided.

About four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

After the Hon. Mr. Sheppard had addressed the Conference, Mr. Ewbank, the Registrar, spoke on the recent developments in co-operation.

Mr. R. G. Naik, and honorary organiser, Belgaum, followed him and gave the history of the movement in the Belgaum district from 1905 to March 1914. He said the number of societies had increased from nine in 1912 to 42 in 1914. The capital and membership had increased three times.

After several papers had been read, the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

Inspector Nolini Nath Majumdar of the special branch of the C. I. D., who resides at present in a house in Kantapookur Lane, Calcutta, which was occupied by the late Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose victim of the Sova Bazaar tragedy, is reported to have found in a plot let into one of the masonry pillars of his house a penciled intimation that he had been marked as the next victim to share the fate of the late Inspector.

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DEPORTEES IN LONDON.

ENTHUSIASTIC LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.

STORMS OF INDIGNATION.

MR. BAIN READY TO APPEAR BEFORE TRIBUNAL.

VETO ON INDEMNITY BILL DEMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Enormous crowds gathered in Hyde Park to-day in fine weather for the Labour demonstration of welcome to the South African deportees, each of whom spoke from a separate platform. The deportees were received with great cheering and their references to the martial law and deportations created storms of indignation. The British Labourites vehemently declared that they must enable their comrades to return to South Africa.

Mr. Bain emphasised that they were prepared to appear before any legal tribunal and take their trial like men.

A resolution was passed from each platform condemning the action of the South African Government and calling upon the Imperial Government not to assent to the Indemnity Bill.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY'S SUDDEN ABANDONMENT OF JOURNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EL PASO, Mar. 2.

The journey of the Committee to inquire into the death of Mr. Benton was suddenly postponed or abandoned shortly before the time for starting. No explanation has been given of this step.

BRITISH RESIDENTS URGE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE MEXICO CITY, Mar. 2.

A mass-meeting of the British residents sent a cable to Sir Edward Grey, urging the Imperial Government to assume the full charge of investigation into the death of Mr. Benton and declaring that prompt and energetic action was essential in order to maintain respect for the British subjects in Mexico.

AMERICA ABANDONS ENQUIRY INTO BENTON CASE.

GREAT BRITAIN TO DEAL DIRECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, held a long conference to-day after which the latter informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, that the committee of investigation into the death of Mr. Benton had temporarily abandoned its object as it was considered that General Carranza's declaration, that Great Britain should deal with him direct in the matter had complicated the case.

PANAMA CANAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Mar. 2.

Mr. Deakin will represent the Australian Commonwealth at the opening of the Panama Canal Exhibition at San Francisco. All the States of the Commonwealth will probably send delegations.

POSTAL MOTOR VAN THEFT.

A LUCKY OVERSIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 1.

It appears that the securities stolen from the postal van were only cancelled Rente bonds and cheques of trifling value, but immediately underneath was a packet containing notes to the value of a million francs, which the thieves missed.

THE DESTROYER LAVEROCK

RAN ASHORE COMPLETING SPEED TRIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The destroyer Laverock which is aground in Skidmore Bay was completing her trials with the builders' representatives on board when she ran ashore at high speed and was badly damaged.

THE DALBHOOM GOLDFIELDS.

HUNDREDS OF ANCIENT WORKINGS DISCOVERED.

INCREASE OF COMPANY'S CAPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Company here to-day, an interesting statement was made by the Chairman concerning the existence of ancient gold workings on the property taken over by the company.

While prospecting in the area, the engineer Mr. Billingham came across evidence of gold over a wide area. He made efforts to trace the main reef and while sinking cuttings came across hundreds of ancient workings.

The engineer's reports were presented to the meeting and the chairman made a statement to the effect that everything pointed to the discovery of a rich goldfield. Work was being pushed on.

The meeting resolved to increase the capital of the company to Rs. 3,75,000 by the creation of 1,25,000 additional ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares of the company.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

NEWS OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT UNCONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Advices from Portugal do not bear out the reports of the situation represented in Madrid as existing there. Telegrams are stated to be passing freely between the two countries and there is no mention of anything resembling a revolutionary movement.

RUUMOUR OF PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

CONSUL-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR.

The following communique has been issued by the Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay:

The Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay informs that there is no foundation for the fears of imminent revolution, and anarchy in Portugal expressed in Saturday's telegram from London.

He has received a telegram from the Portuguese Government to the effect that there are no strikes and that everything is peaceful. There has not been any revolutionary movement and that the two cases of sabotage on the railway were simply committed by the employees who had been dismissed from the Railway Company's service.

The above is with reference to the following Reuter's telegrams of Saturday last:—A railway strike has again broken out in Portugal and many outrages are reported in connection with it.

Several goods trains have been derailed and communication with Spain has been greatly delayed and the telegraph wires have been cut.

It is believed in Madrid that the troubles in Portugal are more than a mere railway strike. The Under-Secretary for the Interior has made a statement that an extensive revolutionary movement is apparently afoot, and that anarchy is rampant. It is added that no further information is obtainable even by wireless and that the international mail service is interrupted.

THE ARRESTED MISSIONARY IN PORTUGUESE CONGO.

WHY HELD IN RANSOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Mar. 1.

A Portuguese account of the arrest of the Rev. Bowskill, says that the natives revolted against the payment of taxes and entrenched themselves in the Mission buildings, naturally against the will of the missionaries. The arrest is nothing more than a request that the Rev. Bowskill shall place himself at the disposal of the local authorities pending the arrival of the Governor. The affair has no relation to the recruiting of natives for Sao Thome.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD COMBER.

FORMER BOMBAY CHAMBER'S CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The death is announced of the Liverpool cotton-broker, Mr. Edward Comber, formerly Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Edward Comber was chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during 1881-82. He was a partner in the firm of Messrs Lyon & Co. actively engaged in the Indian export and import trade.

HOME RULE.

MINISTERIAL ATTITUDE OF PEACE BEHAVIOUR.

PEACEFUL PROPOSALS TO BE SHORTLY MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Some prominence is being given to the two speeches made by the Cabinet Ministers on Saturday on the subject of Home Rule. Mr. Birrell declared that despite the conduct and the speeches of the Leader of the Opposition, which had made the task very hard, they meant to maintain the attitude of a peaceful endeavour. In a very few weeks they would make a proposal as the price of peace, to be taken or left.

POSSIBILITY OF AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Ilkerton, said that there were signs showing the possibility of an amicable settlement. There need be no fear that the Government would fail in its duty to maintain order.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT IN AUTUMN EXPECTED.

The "Daily Citizen" says that Ministerialists are inclining to favour the dissolution of Parliament in Autumn after Home Rule has been placed on the Statute Book. This, the newspaper points out, would entail the sacrifice of the Plural Voting Bill, which, under the Parliament Act, would have to pass through all the stages again. The Liberals fear that undue prolongation of the present Parliament may lead to the debacle similar to that which happened to the Unionists in 1906.

CHINO-GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

A SCHEME FOR FURTHERANCE OF GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Mar. 1.

The new German-China Institute, the object of which is to promote German economic interests in China, has been formally constituted in Berlin under the auspices of the German industrial, financial and technical worlds. The Committee comprises the representatives of the most powerful industrial and export organisations, banking interests and shipping lines. The object of the Institute is officially stated to be to bring the scientific and technical achievements of Germany to the knowledge of the people of China and promote economic relations between China and Germany. These aims will be effected especially by the establishment and maintenance of Chino-German schools, commercial, technical and medical, also of the Chino-German sanatorium and by supplying German teachers to the Chinese schools, supporting the exploration in China and assisting the Chinese students in Germany.

GERMAN RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

SUSPENSION OF WORKS ON FINANCIAL GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 1.

The Chief Engineer of the German Section of the Hukuang Railway, has proposed to the Government not to proceed with the construction of the Hankow-Ichang section until the Ichang-Chunking survey has been completed. He believes that the latter railway would be most costly and most difficult and possibly commercially unconstructable, which would render the building of the Hankow-Ichang section, for the purpose of tapping the trade in Szechuan, useless.

CHINESE "WHITE WOLF'S" BANDITS.

THEIR ESCAPE AND RAVAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 1.

The "White Wolf's" bandits have escaped from the cordon of troops and are now marching westward pillaging the towns en route, apparently with the intention of regaining their native hills.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Devlin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 2.

The death is announced of Said Pasha who was a former Grand Vizier.

KARACHI SPY SENSATION.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PLANS AND PAPERS.

HIGHEST MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

CONNECTED WITH RECENT DEFENCE MANOEUVRES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 2.

In connection with the recent combined military and naval manoeuvres, and the surprise attack on Karachi, testing the port defences, it is understood that plans and papers of the highest military importance have been stolen by the secret agents of the foreign Power chiefly interested. An arrest was made on February 26th of a supposed foreign spy who was only this evening released on bail.

"THE TIMES" ON THE LATE EARL MINTO.

"HIGH PLACE IN INDIA'S ROLL OF HONOUR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The newspapers publish articles expressing their appreciation in most sympathetic terms of the many and varied qualities of the late Earl of Minto, as a sportsman, soldier and statesman.

"The Times" says: "Lord Minto's great merit was that he never lost his immovable composure."

"He was in nowise unresponsive of advice, but he thought out his own policy clearly and calmly and possessed a vein of stubbornness which sometimes stood him in good stead."

"His reforms in India will stand as a monument to the combined foresight of Minto and Morley."

"Though he will not rank as one of the greatest of India's viceroys, he will take a high place in India's roll of honour."

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

HEAVY ARAB CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 1.

General Ameglio personally commanded the force which attacked the Arab camps at Essoleidina yesterday. The Italians advanced in two columns and were met with an artillery fire, to which they replied. Eventually the Arabs fled leaving 235 dead. They had also several hundreds wounded. The Italian casualties were two killed and fourteen wounded.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN EPIRUS.

REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE ALBANIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VALONA, Mar. 2.

M. Zographos, formerly the Greek Governor-General in Epirus, has been elected head of the autonomous government of northern Epirus, and has telegraphed to the International Control Commission in Albania saying, that in accordance with the resolutions adopted by Argirocastro a few days ago, the Epirotes will never recognize Albanian sovereignty and that even if Greece withdraws her troops the Epirotes will place every obstacle in the way of any Albanian gendarmerie sent to occupy the territory.

SITUATION IN KAZARUM UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Mar. 2.

The situation at Kazarum remains unchanged. The reinforcements have not yet arrived. Madame Ohlson has managed to leave the town and is returning to Shiraz. There is some slight hope that Mr. Ohlson is not dead as his body has not been recovered.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The prospectus of the £5,000,000 Canadian Government four per cent loan will be issued to-day.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE.

Sir William Meyer presented the Annual Financial statement to the Imperial Council yesterday. The figures of the Budget may be seen at a glance in the following table. Further details of the statement will be found on pages 11 and 12.

1913-14.

Budget Revenue	.. .. .	£82,324 Millions.
Revised	.. .. .	.. 84,262 ..
Budget Expenditure	.. .. .	.. 83,911 ..
Revised	.. .. .	.. 83,695 ..
Anticipated Deficit	.. .. .	.. 1,587 ..
Actual Surplus	.. .. .	.. 587 ..

FEATURES OF CURRENT YEAR.

REVENUE.

Provincial under-spending and improvement in Provincial revenues wiped out, expected deficit on whole budget.

There was an improvement in Opium	.. .. .	£ 161,000
Customs improved by	.. .. .	.. 494,000
Mint Receipts improved by	.. .. .	.. 164,000
Land Revenue showed a falling off of	.. .. .	.. 276,000
Excise showed a total improvement of	.. .. .	.. 454,000

EXPENDITURE.

Military expenditure was higher by £391,000 owing to anticipations, of a low price of fodder not being realised.

Provincial Governments failed to spend their full allotments under headings of Medical and Education.

1914-15.

Revenue	.. .. .	£85,033 millions.
Expenditure	.. .. .	.. 86,952 millions.
Estimated Deficit	.. .. .	.. 1,920 millions.

FEATURES OF COMING YEAR.

Imperial Surplus is expected to be £1,283,000 but Provincial deficit of £3,209,000 is expected.

This means a net excess of expenditure over current revenue by close on £2 million. Recurring grants for £60,000 for Education and £40,000 for Sanitation will be made. An aggregate increase of £771,000 is being budgeted for.

Expenditure will be higher by £3,287,000 than this year. A decline of £412,000 under Opium expenditure is expected, and an increase of £487,000 under Military services.

POINTS FROM THE BUDGET.

1913-14.

In spite of less favourable climatic and commercial conditions thus affecting the crops and trade, the year 1913-14, was on the whole one of fairly prosperous trade conditions.

As shown in the table above an estimated deficit of over one and a half millions was turned into a surplus of over half a million, the revenue exceeding the expenditure by nearly £1,000,000. The Imperial surplus was almost identical with the budget expectation, while the Provincial deficit was greatly reduced.

The prosperous conditions which have prevailed over the greater part of the country are reflected in the improvement of £492,000 under Customs, and the sum of £136,000 produced by the brisk coinage of rupees.

Opium receipts are expected to be £104,000 less than the credit taken in the budget.

Land Revenue collections show a fall of £276,000, due to suspensions in the United Provinces, but the loss would have been greater had it not been counterbalanced by improved receipts in other provinces.

There was a betterment of £149,000 under Irrigation, due to an enhanced demand for canal water in the United Provinces and the revision of rates in the Punjab.

Under Income Tax there is an improvement of £256,000 chiefly due to the large profits realised by banks and industrial concerns in Calcutta and Bombay in the preceding year.

Prosperous conditions in most tracts have produced an improvement under Excise revenue of £154,000. The abnormal receipts obtained in the last few years from the sale of Opium in China have now, of course, disappeared.

EXPENDITURE

The enhancement of Imperial expenditure was due almost entirely to the increase of £301,000 under Military services.

The under-spending of the provincial governments, which enabled the deficit to be wiped out was chiefly under the headings of Education and Medical.

1914-15.

The Imperial surplus in 1914-15 is estimated at £1,280,000 and there will be an unallotted balance of about this amount to assist the Imperial Government in their heavy capital commitments and as a reserve against unforeseen contingencies. The provincial deficit owing to renewed provision for heavy expenditure by Local Governments from their special grants is anticipated to amount to £3,209,000, the combined effect of the Imperial surplus and Provincial deficit is on the whole account a net excess of expenditure over revenue by close on two million pounds.

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C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPORE, March 2.

It is understood that it has now been decided again to postpone election to the Central Provinces Legislative Council till July next instead of April as announced before.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The trial of Nirmal Kanto Roy who is charged with the murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and a boy named Ananta Telt was resumed to-day at the High Court Sessions before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury. A tramway conductor deposed to have seen the accused firing at the deceased Inspector.

Two other witnesses were also examined after which one of the Jurors fell ill and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 5).

POLO.

THE BOMBAY TOURNAMENT.

R. A. TEAM BEAT THE BEETLES.

There were two games played yesterday afternoon in connection with the Idar Challenge Cup, both being semi-finals, and the first of them starting at 4.30 proved to be much the closer and the more interesting. This was between the Beetles, who wore the favourite Government House colour, mauve, and the Royal Artillery, the latter in receipt of three goals. The handicap could not have worked out better, as at the end they were level and the goal-posts had to be widened. In the first few minutes of the game it looked as though the Beetles would be too good for the handicap they were giving, but at the end of the second chukker the aspect was quite different, and the R. A. appeared to have the game in hand as they were playing quite as well as their opponents. The Beetles did wonderfully well in the last and drew level, but after pulling up so well they were unfortunately to be beaten in the extra time allowed. When the game opened, Meynell scored in the first half minute, and then Graham put one through. This was, however, not allowed to continue as before the chukker ended Chance had reduced it. In the second Carlisle put in a back-hand shot before Mahomed Khan could get at it, and in the fourth there was no scoring. The Beetles had to get three in the fifth to make up, and they were able to do so amidst great excitement. Wilson taking the ball up, Taley Mahomed Khan put in at a difficult angle, then Wilson dribbled in another and the third and equalising goal was from a very fine clean and long shot by Wilson. Time arrived with no further score, and the goals were broadened, when with Chance worrying Mahomed Khan, Corbould Warren hit an easy goal. It was a splendid game all through, and the galloping on both sides was well worth watching, there being also some good riding out. It was of quite a high class, and though at first they appeared to be giving away too much the local side made a very close thing of it. The last chukker was most sensational, and to be beaten after such a fine recovery was hard lines. For the winners Corbould Warren was as good as ever though he paid rather too much attention to attack and sometimes left the defence to look after itself. The others put in many good runs, and Chance rode off the opposing back well. For the others Wilson gave as good an exhibition as he did last year and gave the defence a deal of assistance. Coaker also did plenty of really good work. Graham was often dangerous and Mahomed Khan had many difficult situations to deal with. Both were well mounted, and superior combination on the part of the winners turned the scale in their favour, the rushes of their opponents being for the most part individual. A better game could not have been wished for, and the winners are sure to make a great bid in the final.

Result:—R. A. beat the Beetles by 7 goals to 6.

29TH LANCERS WIN EASILY.

The second game was by no means as 'classy' or as even as the first, the 29th Lancers being much too good for the four goals they gave the Connaught House team. They began very well, then showed up far from well, but eventually struck some of their true form and were all over the others. Martin and Jackson hit two very good goals in the first, and a huge score seemed sure, but in the second Gorringe and Hodgson played very well and the local team were able to hold their own. In the third, however, Marchant put in a nice run and the ball went in off the right post, which gave the visitors the lead. The fourth decided it, as the 29th showed up in very good form and Martin hit a fine goal. His first hit went to the right, but he got on again and hit the ball through at an angle. Meynell then put in a run and left the ball to Marchant, who scored easily and soon after with two long drives Martin increased the lead. Before the chukker ended Meynell got away, and though he hit to the right he got on again and was successful with a shot from a difficult angle. In the last Gorringe lost an easy chance and Furdoonjee was unlucky to see the ball go out after hitting the right post. Near the end Jackson gave to Meynell and he made no mistake.

For the losers Crawford got away well on occasion and Gorringe did a great deal of useful work, whereas for the winners Martin at back and Meynell at No. 1 were again the most conspicuous. They played well together and hit well, and though they missed very often in the earlier part of the game their play in the latter stages assures them of having a great chance with the R. A. in the final to-morrow.

Result:—29th Lancers beat the Connaught team by 11 goals to 4.

R. A.

Mr. A. E. Chance (1)
Mr. T. H. Carlisle (2)
Mr. H. O. Hutchison (3)
Captain E. Corbould Warren (Back)

THE BEETLES.

Capt. A. H. M. Wilson (1)
Mr. A. K. Graham (2)
Capt. V. A. Coaker (3)
Nawabzada Taley Mahomed Khan (Back)

29TH LANCERS.

Capt. H. Meynell (1)
Capt. C. Marchant (2)
Capt. M. H. Jackson (3)
Capt. C. V. Martin (Back)

CONNAUGHT HOUSE TEAM.

Mr. A. N. Furdoonjee (1)
Mr. J. Crawford (2)
Maj.-Gen. Gorringe (3)
Captain M. K. Hodgson (Back)

Umpires in the first game were:—Capt. Meynell and Goldie.
Umpires in the second game were:—Col. Marshall and Capt. Goldie.

FIRST ROUND.

R. A. Team beat the Beetles, 7-6, 29th Lancers beat the Sherwood Foresters, 16-8. The Beetles and Connaught House team Byes.

SEMI-FINALS.

R. A. Team beat the Beetles, 7-6, 29th Lancers beat the Connaught House Team, 11-4.
The final will be between the R. A. and the 29th Lancers on Wednesday evening.

THE KUTUKTU INCIDENT.

MONGOLIAN MINISTERS APOLOGISE TO RUSSIA.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Telegrams from Urga received in St. Petersburg state, that Kutuktu declined to receive the Russian diplomatic agent on Mongolian New Year's Day on the ground of illness.

The Russian authorities apparently made drastic representations, for a semi-official message which reached the capital after the report of the incident announced, that all the Mongolian Ministers have apologised and that honours have been rendered to the Russian flag.

TSAR'S ANTI-ALCOHOL POLICY.

OLD MILITARY CUSTOM ABROGATED.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In pursuance of the anti-alcohol policy the Tsar has abrogated the custom in accordance with which His Majesty drank the health of the troops after reviews and parades. Commanders are now authorised to propose three cheers for the Tsar and Imperial family.

EXPLOSION OF SUFFRAGETTE BOMB IN A CHURCH.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

A suffragette bomb exploded in the church of St. John, Evangelist, Westminster yesterday, half an hour after the evening congregation had left. The windows and seats were damaged.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

NO HALF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation sometime ago passed a resolution to the effect that unless the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, restored half fares to children permission to have standing accommodation on certain cars was cancelled unless passengers without seats were carried for a uniform half-anna fare.

The Managing Director of the Company has written a letter to the Commissioner, in the course of which he says:—"It only remains for me, with reference to your enquiries as to whether we proposed to restore the half fares to children or alternatively to charge a half anna uniform fare to passengers availing themselves of the standing compartment, to state that unless and until it be shown that my Company is under any legal obligation under the terms of its Act from Government, or of its Concession from the Municipality to do either, the answer to both enquiries must, under the circumstances above explained, be in the negative."

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL TO COST RS. 21 LAKHS.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Bombay Municipal Corporation informs that body of the present position of the scheme for the foundation of a school of Tropical Medicine in association with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, which is as follows:—

"A site for the hospital valued at Rs. 5,00,000 is available and there is room for extension which should be to the north and not to the south. Plans for a hospital costing Rs. 21 lakhs with accommodation for 270 beds have been prepared and approved by the King Edward Memorial Association and by Government. The King Edward Memorial Association have about Rs. 7,00,000 available which they offer towards the construction of the hospital on certain conditions. The remaining Rs. 14,00,000 have to be provided. The Government of India have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the cost of constructing a hospital for the treatment of tropical diseases. The original cost of providing hospital accommodation for the North of the Island was estimated at Rs. 6,00,000. If the Corporation increased this to Rs. 7,00,000 in view of the better building and the general desire that the hospital should be on the most modern principles there would remain Rs. 7,00,000 to be made up by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. The cost of maintenance of the hospital to the Municipality is estimated at Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 per annum. The question of the management of the hospital apparently remains to be settled."

THE GUZERAT BANK.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION DECIDED UPON.

BOMBAY BRANCH CLOSING ITS DOORS.

The Directors of the Guzerat Bank, Limited, have resolved to take the Bank into voluntary liquidation as they found it undesirable to continue its business.

A meeting of its share-holders has been convened at its head office at Ahmedabad for the 11th instant and business has been suspended in the meantime.

The Bank has its only branch in Bombay.

In view of the straitened circumstances through which some of the petty Indian banking institutions are passing at present, the Directors of the Guzerat Bank, Limited, which has its head office at Ahmedabad and its only branch in Bombay resolved at a meeting held on Sunday to carry the Bank into voluntary liquidation.

As the Indian Companies' Act requires that the Bank should suspend business immediately after the Board resolves to wind it up, both the offices suspended their business on Monday. News to that effect was received by wire from Ahmedabad and the following notice was put up on the doors of the Bank's branch in Bombay, which is located in Mohan Buildings, Girgaum, over the signature of Mr. G. S. Mahasakar, agent:—"Under instructions from the head office, we have suspended all business from this date. An extraordinary meeting of the share-holders will be held at the premises of the Bank, Ahmedabad, on the 11th instant at 8.30 a.m."

This Bank does not owe its origin to the Swasthi impulse but is an old institution, having been established in 1899 by Mr. Govindlal Dalpatram Mehta. Ever since its inception this Bank had paid a dividend varying from five to seven and a half per cent. until last year, when the directors resolved to carry forward the amount of the profit earned, namely, Rs. 4,702 as that sum included Rs. 2,424 being interest on a loan advanced to the Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Company Limited on a mortgage, about which there was some litigation pending at the time of the last report for the year ending December 1912, which was issued on the 22nd April 1913.

The Bank's present liabilities are estimated at about Rs. 2,25,000, which sum includes about Rs. 80,000 of the Bombay depositors, who are mostly Guzerati Hindus.

BOMBAY MANAGER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Mahasakar, the managing agent of the Bombay branch, being interviewed by a representative, stated that the depositors were quite safe in this Bank and the directors had to resolve upon voluntary liquidation as the Bank had become unable to do business owing to the recent financial crisis and it was thought inadvisable to continue incurring establishment charges. In fact since October last, the Bank had considerably reduced its expenses and the Bombay office had vacated its old premises at Dhoi Talao and had taken up rooms in Girgaum at a very low rent. The same thing had been done in Ahmedabad.

The present board of directors of the Company consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Fardunji C. Tarapurwalla, B.A., L.C.E., (chairman); Sheth Manilal Rewadass Sakyanalla, Sheth Chamanlal Girdhardass Pamkh, Sheth Premchand Keshavlal Shah, Sheth Keshavlal Purshotamdas, Sheth Govindlal Dalpatram Mehta (ex-officio) and Mr. Ganesh Shripast Mahasakar (ex-officio). Messrs. Mahavrao Govindrao and Company are the managing agents of the Bank on a remuneration of one per cent commission on profits, out of which commission they have to pay a certain proportion in charity.

According to the last balance-sheet, the Bank was started in 1899 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Until 31st December 1912, only 3572 had been subscribed and Rs. 25 were called on each share. Out of this Rs. 2,282 have been unpaid on calls and the paid-up capital on that date amounted to Rs. 87,017. On the last day of the year under report the Bank held Rs. 2,60,760 as deposits with interest and Rs. 3,776 as deposits without interest. On that day the reserve fund of the Bank amounted to Rs. 7,490 and the profit earned during that year as stated above was Rs. 4,702.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

PARSI PROTEST AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 2.

The Parsi community of Rangoon have forwarded a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma protesting against the recent resolution of the Municipal Committee which recommended the creation of a separate electorate for Parsis, Jews and Armenians without any definite reason being given for the change. The memorialists briefly point out that the resolution did not in any sense represent the opinion of the Municipal Committee as a whole but that of one-third of it, none of whom were Europeans and that no necessity has arisen for making any departure from the present practice which has been in force since 1884, of electing five representatives in combination with European, Anglo-Indian and Armenian communities who have never desired separation from the Parsi, Armenian and Jewish communities and that so long as the communities concerned are well able to judge for themselves and desire no change, no case is made out which is in the least degree worthy of consideration by His Honour. In conclusion the memorialists ask His Honour to reject the recommendation of the Municipal Committee of February 6th 1914, and to allow the election rules, so far as they affect the memorialists to remain in force without modification.

HAJ TRAFFIC.

QUESTION OF OPENING CALCUTTA PORT.

SIR IBRAHIM'S RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Council, after the presentation of the Financial Statement which took about one hour and forty minutes, Sir Fazlulohy Currimbhoy withdrew his resolution for a mixed Committee on the Haj pilgrimage question.

Sir Robert Carlyle presided over at the afternoon sitting, and called upon Sir Ibrahim Rahimullah to move his resolution on the throwing open of the port of Calcutta to Haj pilgrims.

The mover said he was encouraged to make a fresh demand by the fact that the Government of India were keenly alive to their obligations in that respect and had been sympathetic in their decision to consult Mussalman opinion before sanctioning the proposals of the Government of Bombay in the matters of granting a monopoly in carrying pilgrims to a steamship company. Sir Ibrahim recapitulated very briefly the facts and arguments which he brought forward last year in support of a similar motion, and said that before 1896 the year in which plague broke out the port of Calcutta was thrown open to the pilgrim traffic. The port was closed in consequence of this epidemic, because it was thought advisable to take measures to protect other countries from the infection. Sir Ibrahim said the reason which led to the closing of the port then no longer existed, and he desired that the status quo should be restored and urged that the Port of Calcutta should be again opened to the pilgrim traffic. He had pointed out last year that the pilgrim traffic was steadily increasing and that the result of centring the whole traffic at Bombay had led to a heavy rise in the passage rates.

Continuing, Sir Ibrahim said that in spite of the increased rates now prevailing there was insufficient steamer accommodation and that many pilgrims who went to Bombay found after a prolonged stay that there was no accommodation for them on board the pilgrim vessels and were obliged to return to their homes disappointed and poorer than when they left. It was unreasonable to compel pilgrims to go all the way from Bengal on the mere chance of being able to proceed on a pilgrimage and to find after having reached there what was to them a very distant part of the country to return in despair. He finally urged that the Mussalman accommodation was insufficient in Bombay to meet the strain put upon it by the whole traffic converging on Bombay which resulted in overcrowding and was detrimental to public health. Sir Ibrahim by way of concluding referred to the Bengal Government's letter and said in view of the fact that the Government of India were unable to supply the names of the prominent Mahomedans consulted, he did not attach any importance to their views. He also ridiculed the Bengal Government's plea for extra sanitary precautions if the Calcutta Port were to be opened to Haj pilgrimage.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A TELEGRAM.

RULE ISSUED BY HIGH COURT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin an application was made on behalf of Prosad Banerjee who had been convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripur for forgery and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The petitioner who is aged about 19 years, was recently in the Madaripur School, in the district of Faridpur, and was charged against him was that when one Ramani Mohan Das, a suspected political dacoit, was arrested, he sent a telegram warning his associates to take care and signed another man's name to it in order that if the telegram was intercepted this other man should bear the consequences of the attempt to frustrate the activities of the police in connection with certain dacoities.

The police searched the houses of the petitioner and Ramani Mohan Das who lived next door to him. A swordstick was found in Ramani's house, and he was arrested and a few days later Kali Prosad was also arrested in connection with those dacoities. On the afternoon of the search he sent a school boy to fetch a telegram form and wrote out the following message to Lalit Mohan Das, Kabiraj, Madaripur:—"Ramani arrested, take care, tell Kali too, Bharat Chandra." The sender's name was signed by him as Bharat Chander Bannerjee of Khalia. This Bharat Chandra is a zemindar, aged 52, in whose house Ramani lived. The petitioner gave this telegram to a school boy to be despatched. It was refused as being too late. The petitioner then asked the school boy to keep the telegram and the six annas fee and to send it off next morning. The boy did so. The message was transmitted via Barisal and the Barisal telegraph master stopped it as objectionable and informed the police who, after interviewing Bharat Chander, discovered that the petitioner had sent the telegram and prosecuted him for forgery.

The defence was that telegram was not a warning and that the petitioner sent it by the authority of the man whose signature he fabricated.

Their Lordships issued a rule and granted bail to the petitioner.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Mar. 1.

The P. and O. s. s. Macedonia, with the outward mails of 20th ultimo, left for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

GOVERNOR VISITS PORT TRUST WORKS.

INSPECTION OF NEW GOODS YARD AT WADHALA.

Yesterday morning His Excellency, Lord Willingdon paid a visit to other and most interesting branches of the extensive Port Trust Works which are gradually being carried to completion in Bombay, namely the Sewri Reclamation Works and the Wadhala Goods Yard which is situated about six miles away from Bombay beyond Sewri, where extensive work is going on. Since the New Alexandra Dock, which His Excellency visited about six weeks ago, has neared the end of its construction, it has become necessary to think of arrangements to cope with the increased traffic which will pass through Bombay both by land and sea, and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company have during the past five years been developing their accommodation for rolling stock, work which has been included as no small part of their larger and almost completed scheme for opening the high roads of rapid transit to the interior.

One of their largest undertakings near Bombay has been the building of over twenty miles of goods sidings at Kalyan which will be the sorting base for Bombay trade freight. Now that the New Dock are to be closely linked up by a network of railway lines it has been found necessary to provide accommodation nearer Bombay for the further classification of exports arriving from up-country and Wadhala has been chosen as the site for another yard of goods sidings which when complete will be larger than that at Kalyan. The Wadhala yard, which is connected with the Harbour Branch Railway, has only recently been commenced and an undertaking of the size will of necessity take some time to complete. Its use when finished is to obviate congestion by acting as a classification base. Goods will be brought from all centres to Kalyan whence they will, if intended for export, be sent on to the Wadhala yard and there, after classification, despatched to the various ships for which they are engaged.

Yesterday Lord Willingdon, who takes a keen interest in the development of our city, which he has come to during an interesting period of its evolution, motored from Government House to Wadhala, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.I.E., and Captain Vaughan A.D.C., arriving at the site of the Reclamation Work, shortly after 8 a.m. He was met by Mr. F. L. Syrett, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, and Mr. T. Glynn Messent, Port Trust Chief Engineer, by whom he was conducted round the works. His Excellency expressed much interest in the various undertakings which were explained to him. After this the party proceeded to the Wadhala Yard where the construction of the sidings once more engaged His Excellency's interest. After spending an hour or more in inspecting this interesting branch in the development of the city Lord Willingdon returned by motor car to Government House.

HER EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO SEVA SADAN.

APPRECIATION OF WORK DONE.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Monday to the Seva Sadan Society the objects of which are to elevate and ameliorate the condition of poor Indian women and children of all castes.

On arrival Her Excellency was received by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, General Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Goculdass K. Parulkar and Prof. Kanga, the Trustees, Mr. Jannabai Sakai and Mrs. Cama, vice-presidents, Dilshad Begum Sahoba, Secretary of the Islami Section and Miss Shicaji A. Engineer, M. A. L. L. B., Secretary.

Her Excellency was first shown the Free Dispensary for the poor, the Home for the homeless children, whose number at present is about 45. At the time, Her Excellency was conducted through the Home, some of the children were at their lessons, while some were playing, the sick being kept in the Ward.

Her Excellency was next shown the First Aid and Home Nursing classes, where Dr. Miss S. J. Kharegat was lecturing, and the lecturer and Mrs. Panthaky explained to Her Excellency in great detail how these classes were conducted.

The next thing that Her Excellency inspected was the new building and here she was shown the Gujarati, Marathi and English classes. Her Excellency was very much pleased with the cookery class, where the girls were preparing different kinds of English and Indian pastry. Her Excellency was next shown the special cutting class, the hosiery class and the work class, where exhibits of things done by poor women were displayed and Her Excellency expressed great satisfaction for the blouses and other garments.

Her Excellency spent nearly an hour in her inspection and she was thoroughly pleased with the work done by the Society. On leaving Her Excellency was presented with a necklace made of silver-thread done by the Seva Sadan girls, which was very much appreciated by Her Excellency.

RECENT BHIL RISING.

SENTENCES REDUCED ON APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner of the Northern Division, has delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Gurn Govindgir and twenty two others who were convicted by a special commission appointed to try the appellants and others in connection with a Bhil rising at Doli in Suntharpur State Malikhantha agency.

Mr. Barrow confirmed the convictions of all the appellants, but he reduced the capital sentence passed on Govindgir to one of transportation for life. He confirmed the sentence of life-transportation passed on the second accused Punja. The sentences passed on the other twenty-one appellants were reduced from three years to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BHULASHWAR FIRE.

MATTER BEFORE THE CORPORATION.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. K. H. Kayastha will move:—"That the Commissioner be requested to report, (1) as to the cause or causes to which the outbreak of the recent disastrous fire opposite the Bhulashwar Fire Brigade Station was attributable, (2) whether it is not a fact, that the supply of water was secured rather very late, and that the pressure was very insufficient, and if so, what were the reasons thereof and what steps he proposes to take to prevent the repetition of such instances, (3) whether, as stated in the Police report, it is a fact that the fire in question originated from the shop of a sweetmeat maker, situated on the ground floor of the premises, and if so, why such shops have not been placed under the control and supervision of the License Department, as provided for in section 394 (1) (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act, as almost all of them are dangerous to life, health and property, and that he should, with a view to bringing such of the shops as are situated on the ground floors of premises, upper parts of which are being used as tenements, containing furnaces and ovens, under the efficient control of the License Department, bringing up detailed and definite proposals, (4) whether it is not a fact that the lamentable and terrible occurrence in this particular instance has been chiefly due to the bringing down and destruction of the wooden staircase provided in the house, and if so, what measures in his opinion should be adopted as a safeguard against the repetition of such catastrophes in future and that he should offer such investigations, and inquiries, as he may deem fit, bringing up definite proposals in the matter, (5) and finally whether any bye-laws have been framed in conjunction with the insertion of section 349 (d) and 461 (e) in the Municipal Act, by Bombay Act II of 1911, as regards provision of sufficient means of egress or safe exit in the event of fire, and whether any action under the powers conferred upon him under this section has been taken, and if so, to give particulars of all the cases treated till now, and if no action has been taken in the matter, to give reasons for keeping the operation of the said section in abeyance."

Dr. P. H. Meisner and Mr. R. S. Navalcar, have given notice of similar motions.

ELECTRIC TRANSFORMING STATION.

ON SITE OF BREACH CANDY BATH.

The Commissioner, in a letter to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, says:—"I have the honour to solicit a reference to Corporation Resolution, No. 1704 of 27th November, 1875, accepting the conveyance of the site occupied by the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, and to state that the Managing Director, B. E. S. & T. Co., has applied for a lease of a small portion of the land not exceeding 50 square yards for the erection of a one-storeyed transforming station. The ground will be required by the Company for at least 35 years, being the period of the unexpired portion of their concession, and they are willing to pay a rent calculated at 6 per cent. on the value of the land which is estimated at Rs. 15 per square yard. On this basis the annual rental will amount to Rs. 45 and this will be credited to the Bath Fund. The Bath Committee are in favour of the erection of a transforming station at the place as electric power can thereby be made available for pumping fresh water into the Bath. Government have accorded their sanction to the proposal in their Resolution No. 646 of 22nd January, 1913, R. D. I have accordingly the honour to request the approval of the Corporation to the arrangement."

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF Y. M. C. A.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

A message from Mathuran states that the annual conference of the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries which closed last night was tended by over fifty representatives from India, Burma and Ceylon including Sanku, Colombo, Bombay, Rangoon, Calcutta and Trivandrum. The Association secretaries comprise members of a number of Indian races together with men from Switzerland, Germany, Scotland, England, Ireland, Canada, the United States, South Africa and Australia. All the Indian Universities also Tokio, Brussels, Oxford, Cambridge, Toronto, Harvard and Yale have had members present. Among the topics discussed have been the following:—Co-operative Credit Societies, Agricultural education and settlements, the present day forces in India, Buddhism, Mahomedanism, Hinduism, Theosophy and the Indian church, the appropriateness of Hindu architecture and Indian arts and crafts for the Association buildings, the question of extending social service among all classes, the importance of scientific and physical education, the urgency of multiplying public health lectures and the organisation in all associations of sanitary volunteers to co-operate with the public health officers.

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MALARIA IN BENGAL. MR. SKRINE'S REMARK- ABLE LETTER.

ANARCHISM-ITS ORIGIN.

SAD WANT OF IRRIGATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Following is the text of letter from Mr. F. H. Skrine to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

MR. SKRINE ON MALARIA.

To the Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Sir,—Sir Henry Cotton has kindly sent me an article which appeared in your columns on January 22, under the above heading. I am grateful to you for endorsing my views on that momentous subject, but one or two of your statements seem to call for an explanation. I certainly mixed freely with the people during my long sojourn in your presidency and am glad to find that they regarded me as a sympathetic officer, in spite of occasional pranks. According to my experience Bengalis are grateful for favours and readily respond to affection. Although death has thinned the number of my Indian friends every mail brings letters from the survivors amongst them or from their descendants. One is tempted to ask the Englishmen who accuse them of ingratitude whether they have ever tested the existence of that virtue by practical experiment.

As for my pranks, George Elliot reminds us that half our life is spent in making mistakes the other half in thinking how easily we might have avoided them. To err is human, and the liability to err is increased tenfold by unjust treatment and unfavourable surroundings. It is an open secret that I resigned the Civil Service as a protest against the intolerable wrongs and my system was saturated with malaria when I left your shores.

HIS PRANKS.

It yielded only to a course of special treatment at Reichenhall, a Bavarian sanatorium which I strongly recommend to fellow sufferers. It is true that the pranks people used to class among my "pranks" the habit I had of building temporary theatres and training amateur companies to render national plays and operas but there was method in those wanderings from the beaten path. The drama is the highest expression of a nation's soul, uniting the poetry of the soul, spectacle and motion. Anglo-Indian administration excellent, as it is from a material, standpoint and comparing favourably with that of many European countries has not cast off the rock of the counting house whence it sprang. The dullness of life in the mofussil is appalling and I found official work performed more efficiently when it was tempered by occasional play. Having no private axe, I may perhaps be allowed to grind by flattering your countrymen. I may perhaps be allowed to offer a candid opinion of their character, formed after 20 years' sojourn amongst them.

BENGALIS AND THEIR LITERATURE.

I consider them to be the most gifted of all Indian races. Their language is nearer in comparable gauge to Sanskrit than any other vernacular. It is pregnant with music, and is unsurpassed for the power of rendering complex ideas. They have a genius for poetry and the drama, for law, philosophy and organisation and their social instinct is strongly developed. Such men as the late Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Kisor Mohan Ganguli, stood in the first rank of philanthropists and their altruism may be seen on a smaller scale in nearly every village.

SPOON-FED FOR AGES.

Bengalis are often charged with a lack of moral courage and a tendency to lean on stronger natures in a time of stress. There is some truth in this criticism but Englishmen should remember that the Bengalis have been spoon-fed for ages that a foreign government has been imposed on them, that indigenous institutions are ruthlessly superseded by exotic methods. The vitality, displayed by your ancient village system, proves that the Bengalis share the capacity for self-government which is seen in all branches of the Aryan stock. One does not teach a baby to swim by throwing it into deep-water. Your educational curriculum has been imported from the British Universities and Public Schools which stick fast in the ruts of the Renaissance and it is completely out of touch with the exigencies of modern life. If it had included a training in civics, the people's self-governing faculty would long since have found expression in a wider arena than the village.

NEUROTIC TENDENCY OF MALARIA.

You convict me of a blunder in giving medical rank to Babu Moti Lal Ghosh. One's memory is apt to play tricks after an absence from India of nearly 17 years. I ought to have known better and hope that the distinguished journalist will accept this apology. Passing from personal to general topics I am delighted to find the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in agreement with me as to the causes, effects and cure of malaria. It is hardly creditable to British administration that the anopheles should have been allowed to increase and multiply for fifty years lowering the standard of public health to such an extent, that not 25 per cent. of the people have escaped its ravages.

I attribute the spread of malarial fevers and their protean complications. Historians may find a parallel in the appalling persecution of witches and the dancing mania which prevailed throughout Europe in the Middle Ages.

HOW TO RELEGATE ANARCHISM.

These aberrations of the popular brain were undoubtedly due to dark superstition acting on the masses, kept in ignorance,

ground down by feudal oppression, ill-nourished and destitute of the most elementary sanitary appliances. The self-same train of causation is at work in Bengal Anarchism cannot be regarded otherwise than as symptoms of a deeply seated social disease and it will never yield to the repressive measures, however severe. As for the Press Act of 1910, and the executive measures adopted to enforce it, one is reminded of a story which was current on the Mississippi during the days of keen competition between the river steamers. The Captain to his Engineer says:—"Jack, the Richmond's is overhauling us. Fast jam down the safety—valve with a couple of bricks and d—n the consequences." I would say to the Anglo-Indian officers, trust the people, give them the means of leading healthy and happy lives, satisfy their legitimate aspirations and you will relegate anarchism to the house of nightmares. You remark that I omitted to mention one of the most prominent causes of malaria, the deep and growing poverty of the people. But in my concluding paragraph I wrote:—

"The soil of Bengal is impoverished because it no longer receives an annual coating of fertilising silt. Its rivers have been obstructed by railways, embanked roads and cultivations. The lowered vitality of the people is responsible for a slackening of their efforts to till the soil. Its produce, after deducting outgoings by way of rent etc., does not afford the ryot food enough to give his organism resisting power against the inroads of disease. Its plight is an example of the vicious circle dear to old logicians. We must grapple with the evil at its sources for there are many of them."

MIXED COMMISSION FOR IRRIGATION URGED.

I would strongly urge that a mixed commission be appointed forthwith to study the physical, economic and social conditions prevalent throughout Bengal. It should be composed of engineers, medical men, financiers and administrators who would survey the delta from every point of view as a preliminary to framing estimates of the cost of restoring its ancient system of drainage. But let us take a leaf out of the great Napoleon's book. He was even greater as an administrator than a war-lord. He used to carry out vast projects piecemeal and use the experience gained by the pioneer works in completing the whole scheme. Let us therefore start with the least possible delay on Bengal's most waterlogged districts. The neglect of half-a-century must be remedied with despatch. The cost of deepening the riverbeds, constructing drainage canals with sluices and providing adequate waterway on railroads and embanked roads will not fall short of twenty crores. Would this be too great a price to pay for the regeneration of 26,000,000 suffering fellow creatures?

HOME RULE ON TRIAL.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S ULSTER SOLUTION.

In an article in "The Times," Sir Horace Plunkett says that he has found on each side of the Irish Channel "a want of understanding of the situation on the other side," and suggests a way out of the crisis. "My own firm belief," he declares, "is that if the Home Rule Bill is passed in this session of Parliament, without substantial modifications, there will break out in Ireland either civil war or, what would perhaps be even worse, unpremeditated and uncontrolled sectarian outrages, not improbably leading to retaliation." Sir Horace goes on to say:—

"I believe as strongly as any Nationalist in Irish unity; I see no hope of success and prosperity in Ireland except through the united efforts of all Irishmen. But I do not believe that the Nationalists can force the Ulstermen into unity with them, any more than the British Government has been able in the past to force Irishmen into unity with England. Force is no remedy. The only chance of success is that the experiment of Irish national unity is that all parties should enter the scheme freely. The only way to induce the Ulster Unionists to enter it freely is to give them the power of leaving it, if after a fair trial, they find it impracticable. And that is the proposal I have to make."

"My proposal is that the Home Rule Bill should be accepted by the Ulster Unionists upon three conditions.

"First, a clause should be inserted providing that at the end of a fixed number of years shall be decided by a plebiscite taken in a defined area of Ulster whether that area shall continue subject to the Irish Parliament. The period would have to be long enough for the efforts towards conciliation to mature and for traditions of good government to be re-established."

"Secondly, both sections of Irishmen should be invited, preferably in conference with each other, to suggest to the Government any amendments which could be incorporated in the bill by consent."

"Thirdly, the Ulster Volunteers should be given the opportunity of being organised as a Territorial force, with the double object of adding a very valuable body to the troops available for home defence and of preserving intact for the Ulster Unionists an ultimate safeguard on which, rightly or wrongly, they rely for the preservation of their liberties."

"If the precautions against maladministration at present in the bill were found to be insufficient, the Ulstermen would be in a good position to bargain for amendments as the price of their continued adhesion. If their worst forebodings were realised, and the Irish Government proved hopelessly inefficient, they would then have the support of the whole Empire in demanding to be released."

"Under my scheme all the best political thought of the country would inevitably be at once concentrated upon the definite aim of establishing a Government so far as between the races, creeds, and interests that Ulster would not wish to be excluded."

Sir Horace concludes by pointing out to Unionists the danger which resistance to constituted authority would create in regard to labour unrest at home, a European war, and rebellion in India, and says:—"I have just returned from the United States, and I am in a position to say that the reopening of Irish sores would seriously embarrass those who are engaged on either side in the friendly settlement of all open questions between the British Empire and the Western Republic."

AN ACTOR IN NAIROBI.

MR. CHAS. HOWITT'S IMPRESSIONS.

Amongst the many countries which have been visited by Mr. Charles Howitt (who is now in Bombay with the Howitt-Phillips Dramatic Company) is Nairobi, a country of which little is heard. In conversation yesterday Mr. Howitt gave some impressions of the country. He said that he had been very much impressed with Nairobi and it predicts a great future for the country. The climate was splendid, he said, and was better than that of any other country he had visited. Expansion was noticeable everywhere and there were prospects of advancement everywhere. Good buildings were now the rule in the towns and the hotels, he said, were especially fine. The people, he said, were charming.

Mr. Howitt also knows a good deal of

MR. CHARLES HOWITT.



As Dr. Isaacson in "Bella Donna."

South Africa having toured there for five years with the Company which is now in Bombay. There are altogether sixteen artists in the Company which is more than the usual strength of companies which visit Bombay. The season here opens at the Royal Opera House on Thursday night when "Nobody's Daughter"—an absorbing dramatic play which has been a great success in London—will be presented. Mr. Howitt has brought a versatile company and an extensive repertoire, so that Bombay will enjoy the exceptional experience of having a new play to go to every night. "Don," a humorous play, will be staged on Friday night, and Saturday night will witness a performance of "Those Terrible Twins," a very laughable play which is certain to attract a large audience. Then for next week there will be further new pieces so that the season which opens at the Royal Opera House on Thursday night with "Nobody's Daughter," promises to be one of unusual interest.

NEGLECTED URAN.

AN APPEAL TO LORD WILLINGDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish these following few lines in your daily in the interest of the public.

The Bunder of Mora Uran in Kolaba District is half an hour's sea voyage from Bombay. Though Uran is a very petty village, it yields such enormous proceeds from the Excise and the Salt trade as to put any big city to shame. It is a matter of extreme regret that a healthy suburb so near Bombay from which the Government derives a substantial revenue has been sadly neglected. During the first and second years of the plague Uran accommodated not less than eight to ten thousand people. For years Uran has been crying, as if in wilderness, for its two primary wants viz.—a suitable pier and waterworks. Its harbour serves as a shelter to shipwrecked and weather-beaten ships during the monsoons. It is really difficult to understand the indifference of the Government in the matter.

Uran can boast of an increasingly large population and an invigorating climate, save the raging of plague and cholera—owing to the filthy method of living of the fishermen—at certain times of the year; but its progress has been hampered by the enormous difficulty of landing to the passengers from the steamers particularly at low tide, and the want of provision of drinking water from March till the arrival of the monsoons.

In order to induce the Government to mitigate the crying wants of the people, charity, came forward in the shape of private donations of about one lac from Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bhimadivala; about Rs. 10,000 from Khan Sahib Mahomed Ismail Bhaiji and Parsi Distillers at Uran towards the erection of waterworks; and another Rs. 10,000 from Khan Sahib Mahomed Ismail Bhaiji, as a nucleus towards the building of a suitable pier at Mora Uran. These donations were also proclaimed in the address given to Lord Sydenham on 21st December 1910, when the late Governor came on a visit to Uran, and in his reply the then Governor promised to look into the matter who eagerly watch for better days. The residents of Kolaba District look with eagerness to the new Governor in the hope that something will be done to lessen their hardships.

It is high time that some Hon'ble member moved this question in the next local council, so that something may be done.

Yours Etc.,

BAHMANSHA HORMUSJI DAROOOWALLA
Pleader High Court.
46, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO VICEROY.

CORPORATION'S DRAFT ADDRESS.

RESUME OF TEN YEARS' WORK.

The following is the draft address, prepared by the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, to be presented to His Excellency Lord Hardinge on his arrival in Bombay for opening the New Docks on the 21st March:—

"May it Please Your Excellency—More than three years have elapsed since the Municipal Corporation of this City had the honour of welcoming Your Lordship on your first arrival in India and of giving expression to the hope that the peaceful achievements of Your Lordship's administration would rival the victories under arms which Your Lordship's famous ancestor gained in this country more than seventy years ago. Once again we have been accorded the privilege of bidding you welcome to our City, and in doing so we beg Your Lordship to accept our most grateful acknowledgments of Your Lordship's steadfast and successful endeavour to effect for the benefit of the people of this great continent all that wise statesmanship and human sympathy can devise. In common with our countrymen in other parts of India we citizens of Bombay heard with feelings of horror and disgust of the dastardly attempt upon Your Lordship's life in Delhi and the grief which we all felt at that foul and detestable outrage was only equalled by the admiration evoked in all hearts by the cool courage and splendid fortitude of Your Lordship and Lady Hardinge during that time of trial and by the universal sentiment of relief at the news of Your Lordship's ultimate recovery. Since the assassination of Lord Mayo 42 years ago no event has stirred the hearts of the people of this country so profoundly, and in its ultimate effect no circumstance has served to deepen and vivify the sentiments of loyalty of all sections of varying shades of thought and aspirations to British rule in so striking a manner as that unhappy incident."

ASSURANCE NOBLY FULFILLED.
In one of Your Lordship's first speeches after your convalescence, Your Lordship assured the people of India that the catastrophe through which you had passed had made no difference to the feelings which you had ever entertained towards them; and we most gratefully acknowledge not only the deep sympathy which prompted those words but also the fact that Your Lordship's personal policy has unwaveringly been directed towards nobly fulfilling that assurance. Your Lordship's statesmanlike settlement of the trouble in Cawnpore, as also your firm and conscientious endeavour to support the cause of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa, will not lightly be forgotten by the people of India. Another incident in Your Lordship's administration which the people of this country will ever joyfully remember—an event unprecedented in the annals of this country—an event which sent a wave of loyalty and contentment throughout the land—was the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to this country to announce their Coronation in person to their Indian subjects. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without giving expression to our feelings of gratitude to Your Excellency for having appreciated the deep significance of Their Majesties' presence amongst the Indian people and for having so successfully directed the course of Their Majesties' sojourn in this land."

INAUGURATION OF FRESH ERA OF PROSPERITY.
With especial pleasure do we hail Your Lordship's presence in our City, synchronizing as it does with the completion of the great docks which we feel confident are destined to inaugurate a fresh era of prosperity for our Island and we take pride in the thought that those fine works to be visited in due season by the shipping of the world, are to be formally declared open by the descendant of one whose prowess on the high seas roused the admiration and gratitude of the citizens of Bombay more than a century ago. Apart from the new docks, Your Lordship will witness manifold signs of the improvement and development of this City. When welcoming you to our shores we had expressed the hope that Your Lordship's Government would render adequate financial assistance towards the improvement of the City. Representations on the subject were subsequently addressed to Your Excellency's Government who were pleased to recognize the principle that the burden of improving this City which is the Capital of this Presidency and one of the greatest trade centres of the Empire is not merely local or provincial but also imperial."

LARGE WORKS UNDERTAKEN.
So far as our resources will allow we are endeavouring to take a liberal view of our responsibilities and co-operate with Government and the other local public bodies in developing the amenities and commercial facilities of the city on the construction of new roads and the general improvement of communications. We have during the past ten years spent about 40 lakhs and our sanctioned programme for the future shows no sign of any decrease. Of recent years one of the chief obstacles to sanitary and general progress has been the inadequacy of our water supply. To remedy this we have undertaken the raising of the Tansa dam and the duplication of the main at a cost of about 73 lakhs exclusive of subsidiary works that will subsequently be

necessary. We hope that the increased water supply will be available by the end of 1915 and that its advent will inaugurate a distinct advance in sanitary efficiency and commercial prosperity. Meanwhile we are preparing for it by large expenditure on increasing the size of our sewers and the power of our pumping plants. To safeguard the public health and render possible the development of an important portion of the island we have recently begun the work of constructing a deep sea sewage outfall which with the new pumps we have installed is estimated to cost 53 lakhs. One of the most serious problems of our city, lying as it does only a few feet above the sea, is the disposal of the large volume of storm water which there is no natural means of draining away. We have made some progress with the construction of covered and properly graded Storm Water Drains but in certain parts of the island large areas otherwise suitable for development are rendered useless and dangerous to health by the existence of open Storm Water Drains and reservoirs from which it is at present impossible to exclude sullage water. We hope that the day is not long distant when we shall be in a position to adopt measures to remove these undoubted sources of discomfort and disease."

IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

The improvement of the public health of a large City such as this which is liable to recurrences of serious epidemic diseases must naturally be a matter of many years of sustained effort and seeming setbacks to progress are inevitable; nor is it safe to be unduly optimistic when statistics seem to prove that a real advance has been achieved. We would, however, respectfully draw Your Lordship's attention to the almost continuous decline in plague mortality from 26 per mille in 1903 to 2.66 per mille in 1913. In the latter year our total death rate per mille was 32.47 which is lower than any corresponding figure since 1895 and compares favourably with that of any large City in the East. We venture to believe that the measures we have taken to secure the public health have under Providence had some share in this result and are encouraged to persevere in our efforts in the future."

In conclusion, we desire to offer our most cordial wishes, and to bid God-speed, to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who has set before India a splendid example of sympathetic and courageous womanhood, and whose work for India within her own sphere of womanly activity merits the thanks of the people no less than the achievements of Your Lordship's administration."

We beg Your Lordship to accept this address from the City of Bombay with an expression of our sincere hope for Your Lordship's prosperity in future years and with our fervent prayers for the undisturbed welfare of the Crown of England."

BOMBAY'S MILK SUPPLY.

"SCANDALOUS ADULTERATION."

The Municipal Commissioner has forwarded for the information of the Bombay Corporation the report of Chemical and Bacteriological work done at the Municipal Laboratory from July to December 1913, from which the following are extracts:—

409 samples of well waters were examined. These samples were mostly examined for the Malaria Branch. Out of these 26 were found to be fit or suitable, 28 fair, 14 suspicious, 45 objectionable, and 294 unfit for drinking purposes, and the one received from the private party was examined for Locomotive purposes. It may be mentioned that the opinions expressed on these samples are from a chemical point of view only. Besides the above, three samples of Tank waters were examined. All these samples were found to be unfit for drinking purposes from chemical examination only. There were three samples of Butter and three of Ghee from the different wards. Of these one sample of butter and one of ghee only were found to be genuine. There was one sample of "Vegetable Ghee" from Deputy Health Officer A. Ward, which was found to be wholesome from chemical examination only. A sample of cotton-seed oil was also found to be a genuine sample."

Three classes of milk samples were examined in Bombay. The figures for microbes per c. c. and lactose fermenting organisms of the B. Coli type indicate a high degree of manurial or other undesirable pollution of the Bombay Milk Supply as judged from samples collected with ordinary sanitary precautions and examined after three or four hours and samples collected at random and examined after six to nine hours. The results obtained from samples collected at the Municipal Laboratory under the strictest supervision and examined immediately, demonstrate that it is quite possible to get the purest milk in Bombay provided that proper precautions are taken regarding milking, etc."

Out of the 614 samples of milk examined, not a single sample showed genuine tubercle bacilli, from which it may be concluded that tuberculosis is rarely if at all conveyed by milk in India. The adulteration of milk with water has reached a scandalous point in Bombay; the percentage of adulteration being nearly (80) that is four-fifths of the milk supplied to Bombay is adulterated with water. Milk standards for India are essential. They must be necessarily different from those for Europe and America. A bacterial milk standard for India is desirable. This should not be legalised until more work is done on the bacteriology of milk in India. A tentative standard of 5 millions microbes per c. c. however is suggested for the present as a guide for administrative work. It is evident from the present investigation that Bombay milk shows an extremely high degree of adulteration and a most objectionable bacterial pollution."

They are apparently not keen on the conventional frock coat and top hat down south, writes "The Englishman." The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras telegraphs to the Agent of the South Indian Railway:—"His Excellency proposed to Governor of Ceylon ordinary silk or other lounge suits should be worn at opening ceremony of Indo-Ceylon Railway and Governor of Ceylon heartily agrees. Would you therefore kindly warn all your guests that morning frock coats and top hats will not be required."

THE LATE LORD MINTO

REFERENCES IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

LORD HARDINGE'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 2.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning under a sense of depressing atmosphere owing to news of the death of Lord Minto, ex-Viceroy of India. Lord Hardinge who presided in opening the meeting paid an eloquent tribute to his memory. His Excellency said:—"The sad news reached India last night that Lord Minto passed away. He was sure he was voicing the thought which was uppermost in the minds of members if he paid a brief tribute of sorrow to the memory of Lord Minto. No suitable place could be found for the purpose than the Council chamber. Lord Minto's name will ever be associated with the Reformed Council that marked his administration. It was wisdom and courage of no mean order to extend political privilege at a time when murderous crime was blackening the pages of Indian history. His Excellency next briefly touched on the many qualities of late Lord Minto as an English gentleman of the finest type. In conclusion His Excellency said he would send in the name of the Council a message of heartfelt sympathy to Lady Minto."

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' REPLY.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis who followed spoke on behalf of the non-official members.

"My Lord, I beg on behalf of the non-official members of this Council to associate myself with all that has fallen from Your Excellency about the sad event. Believe us, My Lord, we have all received the news of Lord Minto's death with profound sorrow and the sorrow we feel is bound to be shared by the whole Indian community. My Lord, Lord Minto's tenure of office forms a brilliant chapter of Indian history. A military officer of high repute, his achievements were however the greatest in the field of peaceful and progressive administration. Lord Minto is dead, but his name will for ever be associated with those sound reforms which have laid firmly and truly the foundations of a more liberal constitution in India. With a vision clear and unclouded by passion, a fine imagination and a statesmanlike perception of the inner situation, he found a policy for himself which was justified by the results. His conciliatory but firm policy produced incalculable good both to the Government and the community and British rule stands to-day—broad statesmanship based upon the willing allegiance of an appreciative people. My Lord, such a ruler can never die. He will continue to live in the memories of a loving nation. God grant that Lord Minto's soul may rest in peace."

TRIBUTES BY ENGLISH PRESS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The funeral of Earl of Minto will take place at Minto on Wednesday. The papers to-day publish long tributes to the late Earl and also his photograph.

GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAUGH

THE VICEROY'S APPRECIATION.

Lord Hardinge expressed his warm appreciation of the services of General Sir O'Moore Creagh. It was forty seven years ago the Chief came out to this country. His Excellency then referred to his many-fold services beginning from 1878 and then in Afghanistan where he received the much coveted distinction of the V. C. The Viceroy next dwelt upon his work upon the Zhoab Valley and then at Aden, where he commanded the Aden Brigade and was Political Agent. Lord Hardinge said that Sir O'Moore Creagh was selected for the command of the brigade in China where he subsequently commanded the whole force, he was subsequently selected to the command of a Division and then was specially selected by Lord Morley as Military Secretary at the India Office. The Viceroy in conclusion referred to his services as Commander-in-Chief for five and half years and concluded by paying a warm tribute to his great service to the Indian Army mentioning that His Imperial Majesty during his visit in India created him G.C.S.I. The Viceroy said:—"In India the memory of Sir O'Moore Creagh would always remain green and India will never forget him."

SIR O'MOORE CREAUGH'S REPLY.

The Commander-in-Chief replying, said that he greatly appreciated the extremely kind remarks about his work in India; he was laying down the office after serving for 47½ years which he completed to-day. He hoped every one would appreciate his keen regret in leaving this country and his many friends, many of whom he could not expect to see again. Sir O'Moore Creagh next paid eloquent tribute to the gallant officers of the Army. In conclusion he said he was handing over his office to his successor with a clear conscience that nothing had been slurred over. He said he had not the gift of eloquence which original sin had been knocked out in the army. He would say he was leaving India and his friends with deep regret. May the blessings of God remain on India and its rulers."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

LAW OF INHERITANCE AMONG HINDUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

BACHOO HARKISSONDASS V. NAGINDAS BHAGVANDAS.

This was a motion for a Rule Nisi for certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of the respondent-plaintiff.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar appeared on behalf of the respondent-plaintiff and applied for a Rule Nisi.

Briefly the facts out of which this suit arose were that the plaintiff-respondent Nagindas Bhagvandas filed a suit against Bachoo Harkissondass (his cousin) for a partition of the ancestral properties. Nagindas is the adopted son of Bhagvandas, adopted by his widow after his death. Bachoo is the subsequently born legitimate son of Harkissondass. The main question to be decided was as to the share of an adopted son in the ancestral properties as against a legitimate son born after adoption. His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod, who heard the original suit, awarded equal shares to the adopted son (the plaintiff) and the defendant.

In appeal Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macleod reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod and following the rule laid down in *Dattaka Chandrika* held that the legitimate son (the defendant-appellant) was entitled to 4/5th share of the properties and the adopted son (plaintiff-respondent) to 1/5th of them.

Being dissatisfied with Their Lordships' decision, the adopted son Nagindas applied for a Rule Nisi for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council. Their Lordships granted the rule.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Edgewood, Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

SUIT FOR ADMINISTRATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KANJI PRAGJI V. PREMJI VALABHIDAS AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for the administration of the estate of one Valabhdas Ookeda who died in Bombay in or about 1905, leaving property, moveable and immovable of the value of about a lakh of rupees.

The plaintiff Kanji who is a minor and who sues by his next friend Liladhar Devji, his maternal uncle a grandson of the deceased, alleged that his grandfather made a Gujarati will dated 11th of July, 1905, a copy of which was lodged in the Registrar's office. By this will he appointed his son Wagji and one Koverjee Jeram, his executors, and constituted his three sons Wagji, Pragji and Premji (1st defendant) his residuary legatees. The plaintiff further alleged that after the death of the said Valabhdas, Wagjee, and Premji took possession of the whole property of the deceased. They speculated in cotton with the same, suffering heavy losses, and otherwise mismanaged the property and failed to carry out the directions under the will. Under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed that the estate of the deceased be administered by and under the orders of the Honourable Court and that letters of administration be granted to Liladhar on his behalf.

The first defendant Premji in his written statement absolutely denied the allegations of speculation and mismanagement. He said that the suit was a vexatious one and brought at the instance of Liladhar who is a young man of 25 and on hostile terms with him.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Dastur appeared for the second and fourth defendants.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Dadachanj appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan appeared for the fifth defendant.

The Advocate-General (for the 1st defendant) raised the issue "whether probate or letters of administration with the will or copy thereof annexed should not be first obtained."

Mr. Jinnah for the plaintiff, admitted that section 187 of the Indian Succession Act was in the way of his being able to establish his claim without a probate or letters of administration being first granted. But he further submitted that the suit should proceed on a basis of intestacy on the ground that though a will was no doubt made and a copy of it lodged at the Registrar's Office still no will was found forthcoming and no one was able to give any information whether such a will existed at the testator's death. Under the circumstances the presumption of law was that the will was revoked by the testator and the deceased could not be said to have left a will.

His Lordship held that as the contention of all the parties including the plaintiff in the plaint was that a will existed he plaintiff could not proceed without first obtaining letters of administration. The suit was accordingly adjourned.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Surajmal & Co.

Solicitors for defendants:—Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.; Jehangir Gulabchand and Billimoria; Mirza and Mirza; Madhowsji Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF COST IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

RAMCHANDRA VISHNU RAMADE AND ANOTHER V. DAMODAR VISHNU VAIDYA.

This was an application in revision made to the High Court against the decision of Mr. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri. In this case the opponent applied to the Subordinate Judge at Devm in the Ratnagiri District for sanction to prosecute the

applicants for perjury and forgery. The Subordinate Judge, while holding that the applicants were *prima facie* guilty of the offences charged, refused to grant sanction, as he was doubtful whether the sanction would result in the conviction of the applicants. On appeal to the District Judge, he reversed the order of the Subordinate Judge, granted the sanction prayed for by the opponent and ordered that the costs of the opponent incurred by him in the sanction proceedings should be paid by the applicants against whom a *prima facie* case had been made out.

The applicants applied to the High Court; their Lordships without disturbing the order as to the granting of sanction by the Sessions Judge, granted a rule to show cause why the order as to costs should not be set aside.

The rule was argued before their Lordship and was made absolute on the ground that there was no practice to grant costs in such matters.

Pleaders for applicants:—Messrs. D. A. Khare and P. D. Bhide.

Pleader for opponent: Mr. P. V. Kane.

A COUNTERFEITING SENTENCE REDUCED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

AMBALAL LALLU V. THE KING EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The accused in this case was charged under sections 235 (2) and 232 of the Indian Penal Code with having in his possession an instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting the King-Emperor's coins and with having knowingly performed part of the process of counterfeiting the coins by turning out unfinished rupees. Both the Assessors found the accused not guilty; but the Sessions Judge disagreed with the opinion of the Assessors, and convicted the accused and sentenced him to seven years' transportation in lieu of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The accused had been suspected for a long time by the police of being a counterfeiter. On July 26th, at mid-night information was given to the Assistant Superintendent of Police that the accused was at work. He therefore collected police officers and *punchas* and repaired as soon as possible to the accused's house. The whole party quietly looked through a barred window and saw the accused at work. At that time the accused was sitting by a lighted *shigri* on which was a crucible, and he had a lamp in front of him. He was also pounding something in a mortar. The accused was taken in custody and his house was searched. The articles found included the lower half of a clay mould with the impression of an 1857 rupee and materials for making the other half of the mould.

The defence of the accused was that he was intoxicated with *ganja* smoking when arrested and he did not know anything.

The Sessions Judge believed the witnesses for the prosecution and disbelieved the accused and his witnesses. He found that the accused had in his possession materials for the purpose of counterfeiting King's coin. He convicted the accused and passed a severe sentence as coining was notoriously rife in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOAR DFOR TUESDAY 3RD OF MARCH, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

59-13-142-09—Bhai K & G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomanji Rustomji Mulla & Mulla & ors.

60-13-741-13—Ard. H D & Co. Essak Sulleman v. Ptaka Bibi Shah Jahan Begum Captain & V.

62-13-699-13—Little & Co. Wilnot Harrison Grace v. Edith Hemming Pestonji R. K. & Co.

1-14-17-13—J Mantri Dowlatrao Jayram Mantri v. Mehji Vallabhdas & ors. Patil Ez G H Dalal.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1019-13—Rustomji & Co. Tricundas Damji & ors. v. Valabhdas Kalidas & ors. Amin & Desai.

5-14—Mitabhai J & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v. Lakmidas Nagardas Shroff & ors. Mehta & D Jeh M & S.

36-14—Patell & Ez Uderam Premnukh a firm v. Karanmull Jiwaklal Bagri Ragh N & Co.

45-14—Mehta & D Shamkorebai widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors. Bhaishanker K G.

59-14—Jam R & D Hazarilal Sultansingh a firm v. Dwarakadas Gumanram & ors. Khare & Pandya.

83-14—Mans H M & Co Messrs Vasantji Morarji a firm v. Awabi widow.

93-14—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. Rehmatbai widow & ors. Ardesir H D & Co.

122-14—Little & Co. Wild & Co a firm v. Motilal Hira Khanwalla & ors.

125-14—Captain & V Messrs Prier De Sadne & Co v. Rambax Lachmandas.

129-14—Captain & V Ismail Haji Noor Mohamed v. Devji Cooverji & Co. a firm Mulla & Mulla.

133-14—Ardesir H D & Co Ahmedbhai Habibhai a firm v. The South Indian & Mysore Manufacturing Co Ltd. & ors. Unwalla P & P.

134-14—Motichand & D Messrs Jasruti Sardar Mulji a firm v. Joormal Sugarmull.

146-14—Craigie B & C Stelfens & Nalli Aktien v. Hassanally Jiwabhoj Thanawalla. Gessell Schaft a Ltd. Coy.

153-14—Mulla and Mulla Oosman Haji Gani v. Ahmedmiya & Asanmiya Mi. za M & M.

161-14—Ahmid & M. Dana. Kasam & ors v. Dawoodbhai Noorbhai & ors.

175-14—Ardesir H D & Co Manilal Lalji Lulla & ors v. Dewji Hemraj Little & Co.

191-14—Bhai K & G Vazirbai widow v. Adanji Kaderbhoj Jamsetji R & D.

Undersigned New Long Causes.

1185-13—Purnanand & Co Dewooabai widow v.

A FUTURE BOY SCOUT.



Photo by Topical Press

First and Exclusive Photograph of the Son of Lieutenant General Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell.

Who was lately Christened at St. Peters, Parkstone, Dorset. God-fathers and God-mothers.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, General Kekewich, C.B., Miss Bie Bower, and Mrs. Robert Davidson. Presents.—Amongst the numerous presents which have been given there are two which are highly prized, they being a silver gilt cup from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and a little white frock with red braiding from a number of Boy Scouts. The child was born on October 30th, 1913, the names given being Arthur Robert Peter. The photograph shows:—The son and heir of the hero of Mafeking. Photo also shows the two highly prized presents, the silver gilt cup from the Duke of Connaught and the little frock from the Boy Scouts.

Kanji Veram & anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

963-12—Captain & V Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm v. The B B & C I Ry Co Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P Ahmed Fakroodin v. Haji Rajah Haji Mohidin and ors. Maneklal and Ty. Patell and Ez. Part heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla Teyb Abdulla bin Ababakar Bamb v. Ahmed Fakrudin & ors. Un. P. C. Edwin Reis and. Part heard, 9-2-14.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis and. Part heard, 9-2-14.

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liandas and anr, Manchershaw and N.

1026-12—Motichand and D. Kuberdas Narasaydas a firm v. Chundul Chotalal and Co. a firm Surajmal and Co. Juddah and S. For postponement, Motichand and D. Mulji.

376-12—Raghavaya N and Co. Nanubhai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S.

638-11—Surajmal and Co. Ambulal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr. Khanderao L and M. Jehangir G and B.

299-13—Jehangir M and S. Cawasji Nusservanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw and D. Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardesir Poshkhanawalla, Jehangir and S.

239-13—Jehangir M and S., Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abhaje Aboo Pandee, Judah and S.

1116-12—Maneklal and T. Vallabhdas Haridas v. Dayal Haridas, Madhowsji K and C.

1319-12—Madhowsji K and C. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nannu H and Co.

65-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Moani & ors. Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S D & Co v. Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co. The Tricundas Milk Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Payne & Co. Edg. G & W Bick. R & Co Daph F & D.

910-13—Madhowsji K & C Dhanavahu widow v. Vallabhdas Lakshmidas and ors. Jamsetji R & D. For Postponement.

470—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harimukhai v. Goparam Harimukhai &

INDIAN BUDGET.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S STATEMENT.

A FAIRLY PROSPEROUS YEAR.

ANTICIPATED DEFICIT WIPED OUT.

SURPLUS OF OVER HALF-A-MILLION.

ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.

EXPECTED DEFICIT OF NEARLY TWO MILLION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

Sir William Meyer to-day laid his Financial Statement before the Imperial Council.

The Financial Statement, which we have received from the Accountant-General, Bombay, is as follows:—

In presenting my first Budget to the Imperial Legislative Council, I cannot but feel the need for indulgence and consideration. In the most favourable circumstances it would have been no easy task to take over the reins of financial administration from such a competent and popular predecessor as the Right Honourable Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson whose recent elevation to His Majesty's Privy Council was received with such general satisfaction. His intimate knowledge of English and Indian finance was reinforced by a practical sagacity and a genuine love of India and her peoples which won confidence and esteem in this Council and in the country generally. It is my most earnest wish to maintain the good relations between the Finance Department and the Legislative Council which my predecessor bequeathed to me.

DISTURBED COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

I hope that in judging my administration it will not be reckoned to my personal demerits, or put down to sins committed in a previous existence, that I have failed to maintain the persistent grasp of good fortune which marked most of Sir Guy's career in India. His last complete year of office closed with an aggregate Imperial and Provincial surplus of over £71 million; and acting on the principle, to quote his own words which I myself fully accept, that "the only reasonable rule of conduct is to assume that a period of prosperity, once it is established, will continue until we have some clear warning of impending change," he was able, after making every generous contribution towards local administration and social advance, to budget in the current year for an Imperial surplus of about £1 1/3 million. Since then, however, conditions and prospects have materially altered through the failure of the rains in September, and the disturbance of commercial conditions owing to the banking crisis which began last autumn. I shall have to deal with these events in some detail presently, and will only say in these preliminary remarks that they are inevitably reflected in the results of the present year and in our estimates for the next. There is no reason for taking a gloomy view, but we have necessarily had to estimate, in these changed conditions, on more cautious lines; and in my present budget dispositions, the Council will, I fear, miss some of those attractive features which have grown customary in recent years.

FAILURE OF RAINS.

Our financial position rests ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions and I will briefly survey the history of the expiring year from these two standpoints. The winter rainfall of 1913 was somewhat defective, but otherwise the agricultural year opened promisingly enough. Unusual rainfall, however, occurred during the hot weather period, and the prediction of our meteorological advisers that the wet May did not presage an unfavourable monsoon was unfortunately not wholly fulfilled. The monsoon started early and propitiously, but after the middle of July the distribution was irregular, and at the beginning of September the current weakened materially, and ceased to give any rain of importance in the United Provinces, and North-west and Central India. Meanwhile, excessive rain, resulting in serious floods, occurred in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and later in Madras. Winter conditions set in earlier than usual in Northern India, but again failed to give the rainfall which was so urgently needed in the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and famine conditions have thus been established in parts of the localities just mentioned. I shall give fuller particulars on this matter later. These abnormal conditions have of course been reflected in the harvests. The output of wheat and of spring oil-seeds was somewhat in defect, and the Northern India rice crops also suffered, either from drought or from floods. More than half the area under sugarcane in India is in the United Provinces, and the conditions there have seriously affected the output. The heavy rain of July and August also resulted in a large decrease in the jute output in Bengal. For cotton, on the whole, the season has been more favourable. As regards the crops at present on the ground, the sowing season for wheat was unsatisfactory in the United Provinces and the eastern

Punjab, and the unirrigated crop in these tracts has suffered considerably. The oilseed crop is also considerably below normal in the same areas. Some showers of rain in February improved prospects in the greater part of the Punjab, but have had little effect on the tracts where distress is most acute.

TRADE FIGURES.

I turn now to our trade figures. In the first nine months of the year there has been an increase of over Rs. 9 crores in the exports of raw cotton, and of Rs. 8 crores in the value of jute exports, raw and manufactured. The improvement here, however, was mainly one of price; and in the case of raw jute there was an actual decline in quantity. Shipments of tea also show a satisfactory increase of nearly Rs. 1½ crores. On the other hand, there was a falling off under rice, wheat and barley, amounting altogether to some Rs. 10½ crores; and if allowance be also made for the loss of Rs. 7 crores of opium exports arising from the discontinuance of the trade with China, the total result—a gross export valued at Rs. 1.78 crores—is practically identical with the corresponding figure for 1912-13. On the import side, the progress experienced in the previous year has continued, and there has been a further advance of over Rs. 19 crores in the nine months' term. The increase is distributed over a large number of items, the most important being cotton piece-goods (Rs. 5 crores), railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 2.6 crores), machinery (Rs. 2 crores), and metals, especially copper. In the case of piece-goods the imports have outrun all immediate requirements, and the markets on both sides of India are suffering from a congestion of stocks. But a study of the growth of imports under other heads of varying importance and of the most miscellaneous description implies an undeniable growth of purchasing power and an improving standard of comfort.

If account be also taken of treasure, the net exports show a decline of Rs. 9 crores. We need not, I think, anticipate that this temporary deterioration will prove to be more than passing significance. The loss of the opium trade, it is true, has permanently removed a large item from the credit side of India's international account, but we may look to this being made good by expansion in other directions. The slight present check in the expansion of other exports is, moreover, a not surprising sequel to the extraordinary rapid advance made in the two preceding years. There is a close parallelism in this respect between the course of the seaborne trade and the returns of railway revenue where, after remarkable progress in the recent past, the upward movement of receipts has for the moment been temporarily retarded. Finally, though there has undoubtedly been grave disturbances and loss from the banking crisis, it can hardly be said to have produced a substantial effect on the broader currents of trade; and on the whole the year must be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade conditions.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.

These, then, were the main factors determining the estimates which I am about to present; that is to say, our Revised estimate of revenue and expenditure in the current year and our Budget estimate for the financial year 1914-15. But before proceeding to the actual figures, I should like to interpolate a few words of explanation. I wish to emphasise that in these annual Financial Statements we are really bringing before the Council two sets of estimates which, from some points of view, may be regarded as distinct. Honourable Members are all familiar with the material difference between the special activities of the Government of India and those of the Local Governments. The Central Government is exclusively responsible for services such as defence, the working of our railways, the administration of posts and telegraphs, and certain minor departments. It also bears the entire burden of the charges which are finally accounted for in England. The Local Governments, on the other hand, administer and maintain the various branches of ordinary civil administration throughout the country. The above is, of course, a very general statement of the case, and must be qualified, for instance, by the fact that since the circumstances of the minor Administrations, such as Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, do not permit of financial arrangements in respect of them such as have been effected by the present Provincial settlements in the major provinces, their total receipts and expenditure (the latter considerably exceeding the former) are classed as Imperial.

It would make for perspicuity of finance if conditions admitted of a complete parallelism in the allocation of revenue, but this, as Honourable Members are aware, is not the case. We have our own wholly Imperial heads such as opium, salt and customs, while the Local Governments have as wholly Provincial heads the revenues from forests and registration, and in some provinces excise; but the receipts under the remaining important heads of revenue are divided in certain proportions, fixed by the terms of the Provincial settlements, between the Local Governments and the Government of India.

From some points of view this distinction, between Provincial and Imperial finance is artificial and must not be unduly pressed. It is obviously desirable, for instance, to review the growth of the main heads of taxation and other revenue, and of large heads of expenditure, as a whole. To consider first the Imperial and then the Provincial share would obscure any adequate picture of Indian finance. For certain purposes, however, the distinction is very significant. An Imperial deficit, for example, may render it necessary to increase taxation. But in present circumstances, a Provincial deficit merely implies that the Local Governments are drawing upon special grants made by the Government of India for expenditure, as circumstances render it expedient, on special objects, such as education and sanitation. I am anxious to give Honourable Members the clearest presentment of what is actually happening in such matters, and I propose therefore, besides making such explanations as are called for under specific heads of revenue and expenditure, to elucidate the general financial position arrived at under the Imperial and Provincial sections of the Revised estimate and the Budget.

The broad results which emerge from a comparison between the Revised estimate

and the current year's Budget are brought out in the following table:—

	Revised, Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, Budget, 1914-15.
Revenue	£82,324,000	£84,262,000
Expenditure	£83,911,000	£83,675,000
Surplus (plus) or Deficit (—)	—£1,587,000	plus £587,000

It will be observed that, comparing the total Budget figures of current revenue and expenditure, the latter exceeded the former by nearly £1,600,000. But there was a surplus of £1,326,000 under Provincial, while the deficit of £2,913,000 under Imperial, the disposal of the Local Governments. The actual aggregate revenue, however, is now expected to exceed the aggregate expenditure by £587,000, the Imperial surplus (£1,326,000) being almost identical with the budget expectation, while the Provincial deficit has been greatly reduced, partly by an improvement in provincial revenues and partly by underspending.

REVENUE.

The aggregate revenue of the year—Imperial and Provincial—was estimated in the budget at £82 1/3 million; we now expect to obtain a little over £84 million. In analysing this result I shall ignore the minor increments of normal growth, full information being available in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, and deal only with the heads which show material variation. In the statement which follows I have placed these in a different order from that which our accounts usually exhibit, so as to bring together (a) heads which are entirely of mainly Imperial, (b) those which are divided, and (c) those which are almost entirely Provincial:—

	Revised, Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, Budget, 1914-15.
Opium	£1,445,000	£1,606,000
Customs	£6,863,000	£7,355,000
Mint	£2,413,900	£2,405,000
Railway-Gross receipts less working expenses; and other items	£17,623,000	£17,519,000
Land Revenue	£21,373,000	£21,097,000
Irrigation	£4,404,000	£4,593,000
Assessed Taxes	£1,758,000	£1,914,000
Heads classed as Provincial:—		
Miscellaneous	£589,000	£716,000
Excise	£8,453,000	£8,907,000
Forest	£2,030,000	£2,207,000
Provincial Rates	£29,000	£179,000

Taking our revenues as a whole, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. The abnormal receipts obtained in the last few years from the sale of opium to China have now, of course, disappeared. Excluding opium altogether the aggregate revenues of India in 1912-13 amounted to £81,738,000. Our revenues in the current year, again excluding opium, have yielded a substantially larger amount (£82,656,000) in spite of the loss of £374,000 by the surrender to district boards of the public works cess in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, and of a deficient rainfall and a commercial crisis, which has brought about a diminution of land revenue payments, and must in some degree, if only for a time, retard the growth of some of our other leading heads of revenue. The fact that, in spite of these drawbacks, the Imperial surplus anticipated in the budget has nevertheless been obtained furnishes material evidence of the inherent soundness of our present financial position.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, provided for in the Budget was £83,911,000. In the Revised estimate it is reduced to £83,675,000. This result, however, has been obtained by an increase of £573,000 under Imperial charges, accompanied by a decrease of £809,000 under Provincial. I again append a statement of the heads which account for the chief variations:—

	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, Budget, 1914-15.
Military Services	21,008,000	21,399,000
Miscellaneous	445,000	609,000
Education	4,078,000	3,242,000
Medical	2,021,000	1,378,000
Civil Works	6,582,000	7,046,000

GENERAL RESULTS, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Imperial revenue which was put down at £34,044,000 in the Budget is now estimated at £53,919,000, a total increase of £575,000, but against this the expenditure has risen, as explained above, from £51,718,000 to £52,291,000. The Imperial surplus which was estimated in the Budget at £1,326,000 thus becomes £1,328,000, that is, it remains practically unchanged. The Council will realize from these figures that it would have been impossible on this occasion to grant any of the large and unexpected bounties to Provincial Governments which my predecessor was able to bestow out of his abundance, though we are glad to have been able, without unduly drawing upon our surplus, to make the non-recurring grants which I have already mentioned in dealing with the Land Revenue head, and to arrange for the immediate discharge of the arrears already mentioned as due to Mysore on account of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

The Provincial Governments in the aggregate are now expected to obtain a revenue of £30,649,000 against £29,280,000 taken in the Budget, while their expenditure is reduced from £32,193,000 to £31,384,000. The result is that the net Provincial deficit, met by drawing from balances, which was estimated at £2,913,000 in the Budget, has now fallen to £741,000, with the consequence that the Provincial balances, which were £10,557,000 at the beginning of the year, are expected to stand at £9,816,000 at its close. Of this large closing balance, £4.3 million roughly represents special grants given by the Government of India for expenditure on education and sanitation and other beneficent local purposes, which are still awaiting specific application.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.

I now turn to the estimates for the coming year. The leading data are summarized in the subjoined table:—

	Revised, Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, Budget, 1914-15.
Revenue	84,262,000	85,033,000
Expenditure	83,675,000	86,962,000
Surplus (plus) or Deficit (—)	plus 587,000	—1,929,000

The Imperial surplus which we hope to obtain in 1914-15 is £1,280,000, and in present circumstances it is desirable to have an unaltered balance of about this amount to assist us in our heavy capital commitments. Such a surplus also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies, seasonal or otherwise, the occurrence of which might otherwise embarrass us. On the other hand, owing to renewed provision for heavy expenditure by Local Governments from their special grants, we anticipate a Provincial deficit of £3,300,000, that is, the provincial balances will be drawn upon to this extent. The combined effect of the Imperial surplus and the Provincial overdrafts is, on the whole account, a net excess of expenditure over current revenue by close on £2 million.

REVENUE.

We place the aggregate revenue of the coming year at £85,033,000 or about £2 million more than the revenue as deduced in the Revised estimate. This indicates the main causes leading to this result. I append a statement showing the principal variations in the yield of our more important sources of revenue, arranging them as before with special reference to the authority, Imperial or Provincial, to which they are credited.

	Revised, Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, Budget, 1914-15.
Revenue	1,606,000	1,751,000

Opium

Customs	7,355,000	7,237,000
Mint	405,000	250,000
Post Office	2,401,000	2,552,000
Railways—Gross receipts less working expenses; and other items	17,519,000	17,329,000
Land Revenue	21,097,000	21,709,000
Stamps	5,237,000	5,371,000
Excise	8,907,000	9,149,000
Provincial Rates	179,000	179,000

Taking our revenues as a whole, we are budgeting for an aggregate increase of £771,000, of which the Government of India obtain £642,000 and the Provincial Governments £129,000. It is difficult to summarise without repetition the complicated facts which lie behind this bare general result, but there are one or two circumstances to which I should like to give some prominence. In the first place, it is satisfactory to note that almost every one of the larger heads contributes materially to the net advance. Secondly, the circumstances of the coming year to some extent obscure the real value of our State railways as a revenue producing asset. We have to budget with special caution as regards receipts, and to allow on the present occasion for a material addition to working expenses. Thirdly, much of the large increase under land revenue is indicative merely of recovery from the depression of the current year and does not represent a further advance. But reading the figures as a whole in the light of the facts which they represent, I think it is manifest, as I said in dealing with the Revised estimate, that they point to sound and stable fiscal conditions.

EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate Imperial and Provincial expenditure for which we propose to provide in 1914-15 is £86,962,000, or an increase of £3,287,000 above the expenditure of the current year. The increase under Imperial heads amounts, however, to £309,000 only; the remainder occurring under Provincial, and being due in the main to drawings on the abnormally large balances at present in the possession of Local Governments. I append a comparative statement as before. I may add that, with the experience of the current year in view, I am personally a little sceptical as to the provinces being able to spend as much as they anticipate, and notably under Education and Medical. They are, however, sanguine on this point, and as the Expenditure

	Revised, Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, Budget, 1914-15.
Opium	1,070,000	658,000
Military Services	21,399,000	21,886,000
Interest on Public Debt	9,313,000	9,575,000
Interest on Capital of Companies	1,973,000	2,187,000
Subsidized companies: payment for land	82,000	194,000
Miscellaneous	608,000	573,000
Land Revenue	3,084,000	4,183,000
Forest	1,176,000	1,348,000
Police	4,566,000	5,203,000
Education	3,242,000	4,000,000
Medical	1,378,000	1,885,000
Civil works	7,046,000	7,455,000

MILITARY SERVICES.

To commence with, I present the usual statement showing the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding.

	All Military heads.
1910-11	19,265,042
1911-12	19,553,380
1912-13	19,565,566
1913-14 (Budget)	19,646,800
1913-14 (Revised)	20,019,400
1914-15 (Budget)	20,500,000

There is thus a net increase of £273,000 in 1913-14 over budget anticipations, the result of a rise of £19,000 in receipts and of £392,000 in gross expenditure. The increased expenditure is mainly due to the fact that when fixing the budget estimate for military food and fodder charges, my predecessor anticipated that, thanks to good seasons, prices would reach a lower level in the current year than had been attained in 1913-14. This anticipation was unfortunately not been fulfilled; and under this particular item we are £338,000 worse than the budget. There has also been an unforeseen additional expenditure of £43,000 in connection with special services. While the outlay on arms traffic operations has been somewhat smaller than was anticipated, this saving has not sufficed to counterbalance the extra charges involved in the early return of Indian cavalry from Persia, where their cost was partly met by

His Majesty's Government, the despatch of reinforcing troops for Muscat, the prolonged employment of work parties on the North-East Frontier and the concentration of troops at Dacca.

An important feature of the Financial Statements presented by my predecessor was an account of the position as regards opium. Last year, however, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson pronounced the funeral oration of the China trade. We have ceased, it is true, to sell opium for export to that country, but one of the many embarrassing problems raised by our long connection with China in this matter still remains for solution. I refer to the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which have accumulated in the China ports. These stocks, which amounted to over 26,000 chests at the beginning of 1913, have now been substantially reduced, but over 12,000 chests, representing a large amount of locked-up capital, still remain. This opium has been imported in pursuance of diplomatic engagements which have been faithfully observed on our side; indeed, as the Council is well aware, we have made concessions that went far beyond our original obligations. In China, on the other hand, cultivation still continues in several of the provinces, and vigorous as the attempts to carry out a prohibitionist policy have no doubt been, there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production. The accumulations of Indian opium are due in fact not to any excess supply, but to impediments which have been placed in the way of their passage into consumption which is legitimate, and provided for by treaty, in areas in which Chinese production still continues.

FAMINE RELIEF.

I have already explained how the faulty distribution and premature cessation of the monsoon have led to famine conditions in certain areas. Fortunately, the relatively limited area of drought, and the increased staying power of the people have rendered the calamity much less serious than it would otherwise have been. In the United Provinces the worst tract comprises an area of 46,000 square miles and 19 million people, and may be taken to include the whole of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Divisions, and parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions. The failure of the monsoon in the parts most affected in this tract is worse than in the famine of 1907-08, but stocks are ample and the people are in a better condition to face misfortune, and actual famine conditions have hitherto been confined to the four districts of Jalaon, Banda, Hamirpur, and Etawah. Scarcity has been declared in seven other districts of the United Provinces, but test works have attracted fewer persons than was originally expected, and gratuitous relief in these districts is still on a comparatively small scale. The scarcity area also includes several districts of the Bombay Presidency, but distress is likely to be acute in the Sholapur district only. In the Central Provinces the situation as improved by an opportune fall of rain at the beginning of December, and it is not apprehended that direct relief will be necessary except on a small scale in the districts of Jabulpore, Saugor and Damoh. Test works have also been opened in the Marwar district in Ajmere, and though actual famine has not been declared in the Punjab, railway concessions for fodder have been granted in the eastern portion of that Province, as well as in other scarcity areas.

In 1913-14 we are suspending altogether Rs. 85 lakhs, mainly on this account; in 1914-15 the budget provides for further suspensions of Rs. 33 lakhs, but against this it is expected that, given a favourable monsoon, Rs. 51 lakhs of the previous suspensions will be recovered. The definite remissions provided for amount to Rs. 20 lakhs in 1913-14, and Rs. 54 lakhs in 1914-15. Thirdly, there is the actual expenditure on famine relief in which, as I may explain incidentally, we also include the cost to Government of the reduction of railway rates for the carriage of fodder, this being now an accepted method of dealing with the scarcity of fodder which accompanies famine conditions. Under the head "Rs. 33—Famine Relief" an expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs is anticipated in 1913-14 and Rs. 45 lakhs in 1914-15 or in all Rs. 74 lakhs, the greater part of this outlay—some Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 35 lakhs in 1914-15—being incurred in the United Provinces.

Then, again, on the occurrence of famine we have to suspend a part of the full provision which we made in normal years for famine insurance. As Honourable Members are aware, out of the million pounds a year devoted to this purpose, half is spent on protective irrigation works and, where necessary, protective railways. This expenditure goes on unchecked during famine times. The remaining half is actually spent, in good years, wholly on productive capital undertakings, being treated in our accounts as utilised in the reduction or avoidance of debt. In a famine year, however, any Imperial expenditure on actual famine relief up to a maximum of about £1 million (Rs. 37½ lakhs) is financed by curtailing the allotment for reduction or avoidance of debt, and only the balance of the half million remains available for productive capital works. It is expected that the Imperial share of famine relief expenditure will amount to some Rs. 25½ lakhs in the current year and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1914-15, a further balance of Rs. 15½ lakhs being Provincial. Thus, unless these anticipations are disappointed, the outlay on direct famine relief will not, in itself, involve a deterioration in the Imperial revenue account, as the whole of the funds required will be found by diverting a portion of the normal provision for reduction or avoidance of debt. Some small expenditure (£47,000) on famine relief was in fact provided for, in this way, in the current year's Budget.

EXPENDITURE FROM SPECIAL GRANTS. EDUCATION. MEDICAL ETC.

The heads of Education, Medical and Civil Works have been reserved for separate consideration for two reasons. In the first place, the bulk of the expenditure of the Local Governments from the special grants given by the Government of India falls under these heads. Secondly, to obtain the true outlay on education and sanitation, it is necessary to take account of the civil works expenditure also, as much of the provision made in successive budgets

for the former purposes is eventually transferred, when the expenditure comes to be incurred, to the public works head, and allotted to the construction of schools and other works, or made over to local bodies by direct grants which it is the practice to bring to account as civil works charges.

Since 1910-11 the scale of the expenditure under Education and Medical has practically doubled; and that there has also been an increase of 64 per cent. under Civil Works. To illustrate the extent to which this additional expenditure is being financed by special grants, I append the further figures below. These apply to Provincial outlay only, as the increase on the Imperial side, which includes the provision for minor administrations, is, speaking generally, supplementary to the expenditure met from special grants, except that, as already explained, the Imperial figures for 1914-15 include such portions of the new grants as are still undistributed.

In comparing the Budget provision for expenditure on Education and Sanitation which is found possible in 1914-15 with the standard previously existing, I must guard myself against seeming to regard the higher figure of the coming year as necessarily representing a permanently established standard. That of course is not the case, as the provision for 1914-15 is found to a considerable extent from non-recurring grants, which are likely to be rapidly exhausted if the Local Governments succeed in developing their spending capacity to the extent which they anticipate. I should like to show the Council the actual position on this point. For this purpose I append a further set of figures showing the aggregate special grants made to the provinces during the four years ending with 1914-15, and the margin which will still be left from these special resources at the end of that year. Two preliminary explanations, however, are required on minor points. First, those grants which were announced in March 1911 in connection with the Financial Statement of 1911-12, but technically given in the Revised estimate of 1910-11, are treated as belonging to the year 1911-12 i.e., as coming within the period mentioned, any trifling expenditure from such grants at the close of 1910-11 being of course excluded. Secondly, as I have already explained, a portion of the recurring Education grant of 1914-15 and the whole of the recurring grant for Sanitation remain as yet unallotted, and have therefore to be treated for the present as Imperial.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCES.

As stated in connection with the Revised estimate, the aggregate Provincial balances on the 1st April next will amount to £9.8 million, and as the budget provided for overdrawings to the extent of £3.2 million the closing balance on the 31st March 1915, the closing balance of the provinces, becomes £6.6 million. I also draw the attention of the Council to a statement at the end of the Financial Secretary's memorandum, which gives a bird's-eye view of the financial position of each province, exhibiting receipts and expenditure as well as balances. These statements afford further evidence of what I have more than once drawn attention to, the prosperous condition of the provinces. The only further remark I have to make that the provinces constituted by the redistribution arrangements announced at the Delhi Durbar, viz., Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam are at present on temporary financial settlements. These are to be revised and put on a permanent basis from the 1st April 1915, when sufficient time will have passed since the constitution of the provinces in question to enable such a step to be safely undertaken. The necessary investigations will be made during the coming year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

I now turn to a different subject. I have dealt so far with the revenues of the current and the coming years and with the administrative expenditure charged against them. But, as Honourable Members are well aware, there is a large field of governmental activity outside the revenue account. Every year heavy capital expenditure is incurred on Railways and Irrigation works, to which the construction of new Delhi has now been added. There are also other non-revenue issues as, for instance, when we repay temporary debt, or grant loans to local bodies or agriculturists, or authorise the Local Governments to draw on the balances which they bank with us. All these undertakings and obligations have to be financed. The subject has sometimes perhaps been regarded as technical or of secondary importance. On this occasion, however, it presents the most critical problem which we have had to face in framing the financial arrangements of the year.

Our present decisions are three-fold. First, as I mentioned above, we have decided to maintain the £12 million railway standard. Secondly, the Secretary of State has agreed to borrow, directly or through Railway Companies, about £8 million in England for the requirements of 1914-15—and, as just stated, has already raised a part of this sum—as against £3 million of sterling borrowing budgeted for in the current year; and we hope to borrow Rs. 5 crores in India as against Rs. 3 crores in 1913-14. Thirdly, we are taking steps to attract increased deposits through the Postal Savings Banks. I should like to say something on each of these points, which constitute the principal departures of policy announced in this Financial Statement.

So much for the coming year. Honourable Members will ask—and I have naturally asked myself—what are we to expect later on. Are the less favourable conditions of the moment likely to prove permanent? This is a question to which I think no answer is certainly worth examination. In the first place, we have obtained in the last few years a series of unexpectedly large surpluses, largely from Opium windfalls. These windfalls have now ceased, and to that extent at any rate future prospects are less favourable. Then, again the whole period of my predecessor's regime was, broadly speaking, one in which the Provincial Governments were building up ever-increasing balances, partly through the unexpectedly rapid growth of their own revenues and partly £2½ million; by the 1st April 1913, they had risen to £10½

(Continued on page 12.)

INDIAN BUDGET.

(Continued from page 11.)

million. These balances are now likely to be rapidly spent. The effect on our ways and means position is precisely parallel to what happens when a depositor in a bank gradually accumulates large deposit and then begins to draw on it freely. The bank's own operations, if this were done on a sufficiently large scale, would largely expand during the period of accumulation, and would have to be correspondingly curtailed when the period of withdrawal began. This of course must be a temporary phase, for no Local Government can persistently overspend. But the Provincial balances are still very high, and it may be two or three years before we get back to a normal state of things. Thirdly, as I have already explained, when we budget for a big Railway programme, we must now expect that the grant will be very fully spent. All these factors must tend to check the accumulation of balances and the expansion of our capital programmes in the near future.

On the other hand, we are now in a very favourable position as regards the discharge of debt. The payments on this account during the five years ending with the current year have averaged close on £3 million a year. In particular the Secretary of State, thanks to the possession for the time being of large balances, was able between the years 1910-11 and 1912-13 to repay, to the extent of £6 million, India bills which had been issued in 1907-08 and 1908-09 to cope with the special adverse conditions then existing in connection with a large deficit and the exchange crisis. He has also paid off a considerable amount of debentures on certain railway lines which had been purchased by Government. So far therefore we have our hands materially strengthened as regards the future. In the coming year we have to set aside only £694,000 for discharge of debt, and this amount is not likely to be appreciably increased hereafter. Another factor which has gone to swell the surpluses of the last two or three years has been the unexpectedly rapid growth of railway revenue; and as we have to estimate with reasonable caution under this difficult head, the same result may, let us hope, recur. Here, perhaps, we may let the question rest at present. With the prospect of several years of office before me, I do not want to go too far in the direction of prophecy. I think I have said enough to justify the importance which I attach to this portion of the Financial Statement, and the claims which it has upon the attention of the Council; and, having thus dealt with the questions of policy involved, I will now pass on to the more ordinary aspects of the subject.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1913-14.

The budget programme of capital and other non-revenue issues in 1913-14 with our present estimate of the actual outlay:—

	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised, 1913-14.
Capital outlay on—	£	£
(a) Railways	12,000,000	12,167,000
(b) Irrigation	1,467,000	1,330,000
(c) Delhi	1,330,000	505,000
Repayment of railway debentures, India Bonds, etc.	1,868,000	1,878,000
Outlay from Provincial balances	2,913,000	741,000
Local Loans account, Imperial and Provincial	106,000*	605,000*
Total	19,687,000	17,226,000

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.

The following statement indicates our capital programme in the coming year and the funds on which we rely for financing it:—

£: Million.	Total
Capital outlay on—	17.9
(a) Railways	12.0
(b) Irrigation	1.2
(c) Delhi	.7
Repayment of India Bonds, etc.	3.2
Outlay from Provincial balances	3.2
Local Loans account, Imperial and Provincial	.1
Total	17.9
From balances	4.6
Imperial surplus of 1914-15	1.3
Rupee loan	3.3
Sterling borrowings	6.2
Unfunded debt	1.8
Famine insurance allotment (2) and minor items	.7
Total	17.9

Our aggregate capital commitments will thus amount to £17,939,000 or practically £18 million. It will be seen that while maintaining the railway programme at this year's figure, we make a reduced provision for productive irrigation works (£1,200,000) and for the construction of the new capital at Delhi (£667,000). The allotments proposed are, however, in each case, as much as our technical advisers consider that they can spend. I have already referred to the large provision we have again to make for Provincial drawings and to the satisfactory position in regard to the repayment of debt.

DELHI EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure chargeable to the capital head "51.—Initial Expenditure on the New Capital" during the current year will now, it is anticipated, amount to only Rs. 723 lakhs, as compared with a budget provision of Rs. 2,00 lakhs. I may briefly indicate what this expenditure represents.

The Imperial Delhi Committee was constituted as the executive agency to carry out the work of constructing the new capital with effect from the 1st April 1913. Its first duty was to assemble, and organize its own office, as well as a specially selected staff of engineers and subordinates, draughtsmen and clerks. The staff as it assembled was set to work on the extensive survey and levelling operations and other preliminaries essential to the preparation of the estimates for the new city. In May 1913 the Committee framed a preliminary forecast of their expenditure during the year, amounting to Rs. 89 lakhs, and were authorised to incur expenditure up to this amount. It was in fact recognised at a very early date that the full budget provision would not prove to be required. The actual expenditure includes some Rs.

43 lakhs for works and Rs. 22 lakhs for land acquisition, the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs representing establishment and miscellaneous charges. The work set in hand comprises the purchase of a considerable quantity of plant and machinery, including a light construction-railway, steam rollers, rock-drilling plant and the like; the laying out of construction roads; the filling of depressions; the preparation of the site of the central buildings; and the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power for machinery and lighting purposes. An arboricultural nursery has also been established to supply trees for the parks and avenues of the new capital. Considerable attention has been paid to the requirements of the large labour force which has been assembled and will continue to grow; and with a view to preventing any possible outbreak of epidemic disease, a special sanitary staff is employed under the direction of the Chief Engineer. In addition to the foregoing work, the Committee have framed and submitted a project estimate for the new city as a whole, and that estimate is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

EXCHANGE, CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

On the subject of exchange I have little to say. The rupee fell slightly below its par value during June and July, but the abnormal jute prices created an exceptionally brisk demand for money from September onwards, and the average rate for the Secretary of State's drawings for the year as a whole is now expected to work out to 16.066d. the rupee.

The rapid growth of the net circulation in the last few years affords a gratifying testimony to the success of the policy, initiated by Sir Edward Law and greatly developed by my predecessor, of giving a universal currency to the more popular denominations of notes, viz., those from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100, though the effect could hardly have been so complete as now appears were it not for an independent and very welcome tendency in some parts of the country to use notes in preference to rupees. There has been a very heavy fall in the net imports of gold coin as compared with the high figures to which the extraordinary trade activities of the two preceding years have accustomed us. In addition, the Secretary of State has intercepted some of the gold which would otherwise have reached India by selling bills against gold in transit. A certain amount was also exported during the slack season. The tendency has thus been, for the time being, for the steady issue of gold for circulation to go on unbalanced by fresh receipts, with the result that our holding of gold in India has to some extent fallen back from the high level of a year ago. It still amounts, however, to the large figure of £15 million; and this reduction is not therefore a matter of concern.

There is considerable evidence of an increasing use of gold for currency purposes, especially in the Punjab and Western India, as to which I may refer Honourable Members to the interesting comments contained in the last report of the Comptroller General. I will not enter here into the vexed question whether gold or notes are the better substitute for rupee currency or whether there is not room for both. This, and other matters which may materially affect our future currency and financial transactions, will be considered in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission, in whose proceedings, as I should like to testify, India has been strongly and worthily represented, both as regards the actual personnel of the Commission and by the evidence given by numerous witnesses connected with this country, officials and non-officials, Europeans and Indians. I will merely say at present that anything which reduces the demand for actual rupees in financing our great crops such as jute, rice and cotton, advantages us by diminishing the inconveniences attendant upon heavy coinage.

The coinage transactions of the two years have resulted in a profit of close on £5½ million, and have thus considerably strengthened our Gold Standard Reserve, as will be seen from the following figures showing the closing balance of the reserve at the end of each of the last five years:—

Closing balance—1909-10.	£18,764,000;
1910-11.	£19,260;
1911-12.	£19,756,000;
1912-13.	£22,607,000;
1913-14 (up to 31st January).	£25,075,000.

From 1912-13 onwards securities held in the Gold Standard Reserve have been valued at the current market price instead of at their purchase price. Taking the Paper Currency and the Gold Standard Reserves together, we at present have a total holding of £26 million in gold and £18½ million in sterling securities, and are thus in a strong position to deal with an exchange crisis, should such a crisis unhappily arise. Here, again, however, I touch upon questions—such as the form and magnitude of the gold reserve, the necessity for its silver branch, the question of an Indian Mint, and so forth—which await consideration in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission and cannot therefore be usefully discussed at present.

BANKING.

I must now refer to certain aspects of the banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India. The main facts of this calamity are well known. The effect of the downfall, in September, of the People's Bank in the Punjab, with its seventy branches and its core and a quarter of deposits, was far-reaching. The new tendency on the part of the Indian people to invest money instead of hoarding it received a rude shock, and wherever the operations of the People's Bank and of its allied institutions extended, there was a weakening, if not a collapse, of confidence in almost every institution bearing the name of bank. The damage to credit not only spread in some cases to depositors in banks which were conducted on honest and generally sound lines, but in some degree affected the ordinary operations of trade, and especially of the smaller traders who had chiefly benefited by the extension of credit facilities which attended the rapid development of banking institutions during the last decade.

BOMBAY FAILURES.

It was not long before the crisis spread to Western India. The failure of the People's Bank had affected the Bombay Presidency through its branches in Sind, and in Bombay itself there were special conditions conducing to the occurrence of a monetary crisis. The first open sign of trouble there was the failure of the Credit Bank in the first week of October, subsequently followed by that of several other banks, one of which, the Indian Specie Bank, had acquired con-

siderable prestige by the daring and apparently successful operations of its Manager. These events were concomitant with the failure of a number of large traders and brokers, and with the complete dislocation of the share market and a general contraction of credit.

The underlying causes of the disasters are still in many instances the subject of judicial enquiry, and the future regulation of banking methods in India is also a separate question, which was already under the consideration of my Honourable Colleague the Commerce Member before these events occurred. I have refrained therefore from entering into such matters, and will only say that I trust that the misfortunes which have overtaken the country will bear salutary fruit hereafter in a sounder and more efficient system of local banking, and that, as was said by His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras last November, the failure of badly managed institutions will not lead investors to withdraw their confidence from those that are intrinsically sound.

I can, however, without objection refer more fully to the attitude of Government throughout the crisis, and to the handling of the situation by the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay.

I may preface what I have to say by reminding the Council that the Presidency Banks stand in a special relation to the Government of India. They are the only banks in which the Government places portions of its balances, and the sums so lodged with them form an important element in their total deposits. Accordingly we have been in very close touch throughout with the Bengal and Bombay Presidency banks, and the fact that there has been no direct and open intervention by Government during the present crisis does not by any means imply that we have not carefully and anxiously watched the situation and done what we can to alleviate it. As soon as the crisis developed we made arrangements to increase considerably the ordinary interest-free balances which we keep with the Presidency Banks, so as to enable them to render such assistance as they might deem necessary to institutions which, though quite solvent if given sufficient breathing space, were in temporary difficulties owing to a panic among their depositors. Before the crisis arose, moreover, we had applied to the Secretary of State for permission to make loans to the Presidency Banks up to three million pounds sterling from our balances during the busy trade season. We took that step without any reference to the particular events of this autumn, and because we desired to do all we could to relieve the money stringency which is always felt in India during the cold weather months of a prosperous year. But the fact that the Secretary of State had permitted us to lend these sums to the Presidency Banks at a rate of interest below the current bank rate, and that this further assistance was widely known to be in reserve and immediately available has, I am assured, materially strengthened their hands in dealing with the crisis. I claim therefore that, as a means of buttressing public confidence, this loan-policy has been a success, even though the conditions of the market have been such as to render actual loans unnecessary.

GOVERNMENT AND PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Here perhaps I may emphasise the fact that, as things are at present, it is impossible for the Government to assist banking institutions otherwise than through the Presidency Banks. Government officers are not banking experts, nor have they the local knowledge which is necessary to enable them to judge whether or not a particular bank is being conducted on sound lines and is therefore a legitimate object of assistance. The Government's resources are, moreover, limited, and if we once began to deal direct with particular private banks, not only would it be impossible to draw a line between those institutions with which we can, and those with which we cannot safely place our money, but the funds at our disposal would be rapidly dissipated. Our policy therefore has been that a banking institution which desires assistance must apply to the banker's bank, that is to say, to the Presidency Bank; while we, on the other hand, have done all we can to ensure that the latter shall be in a position to give the requisite assistance if it considers it necessary and reasonably safe. Our confidence in the Presidency Banks has not been misplaced, and I am only voicing general commercial opinion when I express our gratitude to the authorities of these banks for the calmness and public spirit with which they have met the situation.

QUESTION OF STATE BANK.

In view of the recent revival of the old question of a State Bank, it will not be without interest to consider how far the existence of such a bank might have affected the situation which I have just described. On the one side it may be argued that, by their present dissociation from any direct concern in or control of banking enterprises, the Government have been saved from some rather embarrassing demands. As I have said, by our present relation with the Presidency Banks, we have been enabled to ensure that the assistance given at the right time and in the right place, and that the resources available for giving that assistance are not dissipated in fruitless endeavours to bolster up unsound concerns; but with an institution known as a "State" Bank, the very name of which would popularly be held to connote State responsibility, it may be urged that Government would have been expected to intervene as *dux ex machina*, and that its assistance, when given, would almost of necessity have been far less discriminating. On the other hand, the advocate of a "State," or, as I should prefer to call it, a "Central," Bank will no doubt find much in the events to justify their views. *Prima facie*, it may well be urged that in such a crisis as that through which we have been passing, there ought to be a centralised and comprehensive handling of the whole situation, and a unification of resources with a view to their being applied wherever they are most needed at any moment, as opposed to the existing system under which each Presidency Bank's sphere of operations is confined to the particular territory with which it deals, while its power of giving assistance is materially circumscribed by the restrictions of the present law. The question of a Central Bank will have to be considered by the Government of India with reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian finances, and for the present I am bound to keep an absolutely open mind thereon. The observations I have made above must not therefore be taken as imply-

ing any bias one way or the other, but merely as indicating that when the question comes up for settlement the bearing upon it of our recent experience cannot be disregarded.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

The progress of local co-operative credit associations affords a pleasing contrast to the set-back in banking development. The number of co-operative societies during the last year for which statistics are available has increased by 4,147, or over 50 per cent. at their aggregate capital by nearly two crores. Taking a retrospect of five years, we find that there were in 1908-09, 2,008, societies with a capital of 80 lakhs, as against 12,324 societies in 1912-13 with 5,34 lakhs. The progress in this respect has been most marked in the Punjab, but has also been very remarkable in other provinces. One great advantage of these societies is that in times of distress they provide a very useful assistance in the distribution of *takavi* loans, since these can be disbursed more freely and confidently when the persons taking the loans are the members of such an association. Another very welcome sign of progress is the fact that co-operation seems now on the point of extending beyond the mere facilitation of loans of needful capital to the individual agriculturist, and to be about to take a further advance in the direction of common action in regard to implements necessary for production, and eventually in the direction of concerted disposal of produce.

I should like to say also that the recent visit to this country of Mr. Lionel Abrahams, the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, has been of the utmost assistance in clearing up a variety of railway questions having a financial aspect, and of strictly financial matters, in regard to which we might otherwise have had much correspondence with the India Office. As a member of the Government with whom Mr. Abrahams has necessarily come very much into contact, I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my sense of the great utility of his visit.

With these remarks I conclude. My statement has been somewhat longer than has been usual of late years. But the circumstances of this year are peculiar, and I felt it desirable, at the outset of my term of office, to take the Council into full confidence in regard to our capital expenditure and other matters of financial policy outside the Budget proper.

WATER SUPPLY FOR NANJUNGUD SHRINE CITY.

ARTIFICIAL DIFFERENCES IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 2.

In announcing the near accomplishment of water supply for the shrine city of Nanjungud, yesterday, Mr. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan, speaking on caste and its effect on sanitation in reply to the Municipal address said that there are few countries except perhaps China where insanitation, penury and filth, are associated with places of religious worship as in India and Nanjungud is no exception to this rule. Is it too much to ask the Dharamadasi of the temple to arrange that every pilgrim washes his feet at the entrance? No one should be permitted to approach the shrine with unclean feet. Cleanliness is next to godliness. The great difficulty in the way of rapidly providing education and water supplies is the number of sects and sub-sects, Hindu and Mahomedan, who clamour for separate organisations. These communities will not drink out of the same well or allow their children to drink from the same fountain of learning. I have travelled through many villages outside India both East and West and there is no country I can recall in which artificial differences are carried to this ridiculous extreme. If you add to this the nine-tenths of people who lie in villages and that more than 95 per cent. of them are illiterate and unskilled, you will agree that the preventable waste of productive energy in the country is little short of appalling."

MAHARAJA SCINDHIA ON TOUR.

MUNIFICENT DONATION TO MANDASOUR MADRAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior paid a visit to Mandasaur on the 24th ultimo. This was the first visit of His Highness since his succession to the Gadi, to the city which is the third largest city in His Highness's dominions and there was general rejoicing in the Bohra community. The next morning His Highness accompanied by Mr. Bull, the Educational Inspector-General of the Gwalior State paid a visit to the Madra-i-Mohamedia. The school was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

When His Highness's motor stopped at the gate silver coins of the value of Rs. 50 were showered over the Maharaja Sahab. Some students of the school also showered roses over His Highness.

At the school entrance His Highness was received by the Local Amil Sahab, Shaikh Abdul Husain Taskin, Mulla Hibatullah, and other leading members of the Bohra community of Mandasaur.

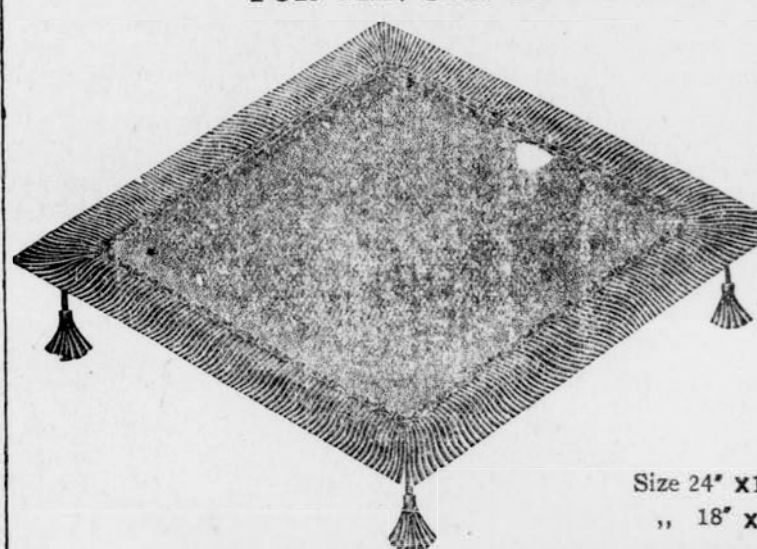
After looking through the working of the school His Highness expressed his entire satisfaction at the good work done by the school, and made a munificent gift of Rs. 5,000 towards the school funds. This, it is hoped, is a mere earnest of what the Maharaja Sahab will give in the future. The Munificent gift has removed for the present all monetary troubles.

The Trustees feel highly indebted to Maharaja Sahab, Mr. Bull, the Inspector-General and to Moulvi Rafuddin, the Circle Inspector of Ujjain.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is slowly recovering her health and hopes to return to India in the autumn.

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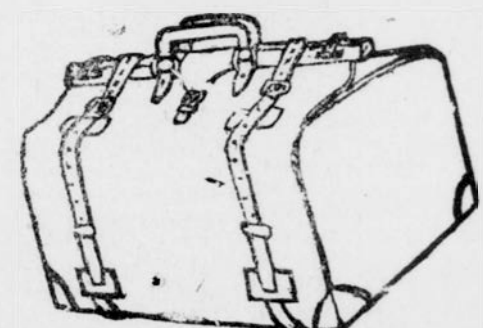
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INVENTIONS OF 1913.

A PRINCESS'S LIFE-SAVING DEVICE.

The year 1913 has not been signalled by any great progress of invention, as far as the number of applications for patents filed at the Patent Office, London, England, is concerned. From information supplied to us by Messrs. Hughes and Young, Patent Agents, of Chancery Lane, London, England we gather that 30,102 applications for Patents in the United Kingdom were made during 1913. This is practically the same as the previous year, and slightly in excess of 1911. During recent years, the lowest figures recorded were for 1908, when the number did not reach 29,000; while the high water mark was touched in the succeeding year with applications approaching, 31,000.

An investigation into the nature of the various inventions shows that a very prominent position is occupied by aeroplanes, as one would naturally expect in a year which has been largely devoted to the conquest of the air, some 300 inventions in this direction having been brought forward. However, locomotion on terra firma is still found in the foremost place, more than 2,000 applications having been filed for patents relating to railways and motor and other road vehicles.

The internal-combustion engine has likewise received a very great amount of attention, the trend being still in the direction of perfecting the gas rotary engine, which will, no doubt, one day be an accomplished fact.

In the minds of many people, there is always some romance associated with invention, as more than one fortune has been built upon a simple idea. The familiar BLAKEY BOOT PROTECTOR is a case in point. However we do not feel inspired to prophesy that any such simple invention of 1913 will produce so golden a harvest. Among the uncomplicated inventions we note a paper wardrobe, consisting of an airtight bag made of paper in which wearing apparel is enclosed.

Since the early when the camp-stool was invented, many collapsible articles have been patented and during 1913 several devices of this kind were in evidence. For instance, a collapsible meat-safe appeared on the scene, in addition to a collapsible side-car; while that most accommodating article of furniture, the collapsible bedstead, is not missing from the list. The most interesting invention in this direction is an automatic collapsible escape ladder which, in the case of emergency at sea, provides a rapid, continuous and safe means of transferring passengers and crew from the vessel to boats or rafts.

Among the devices relating to mining, some 200 inventions have been introduced with respect to cages, having for their object the ensuring of greater safety. Appalling mining disasters have stimulated inventors to focus their attention upon means for preventing the fatalities due to choke-damp. The most striking appliance of this kind is a whistle which the state of the atmosphere causes automatically to warn miners of impending danger.

Catastrophes at sea, such as that of the Volturino, have resulted in a crop of patents concerning life-saving devices. One of the most advantageous of these is an invention by a Princess, who is already well-known as a successful deviser of marine contrivances. This relates to the davits which on ships are used for the purpose of lowering boats. The davits Her Highness has invented are so constructed that the boats swing quite clear of the vessel. This will obviate the destruction of the boats which is so often caused by a rough sea dashing them against the side of the ship. Another feature of the Princess' invention is that, when not swung out over the side of the vessel, the davits can be made to form a continuous rail by means of which the boats may be rapidly shifted to any part of the vessel that circumstances necessitate. The usefulness of this arrangement is obvious; for the boats on the windward side can in a few minutes be brought to leeward which, owing to its sheltered position, is usually more favourable for the launching of boats.

Some clever inventions have appeared having for their object the production of a high rate of speed on canals without causing the wash which per se is injurious to the banks. This may tend to restore the popularity of the canal as a highway for transit.

Inventors have devoted considerable attention, also, to the strengthening of ships, and a device has been patented by means of which the whole of the bulkhead doors can be controlled from the bridge, and in cases of emergency closed with remarkable expedition. A complete departure in the method of propelling vessels has been introduced. The principle is that of drawing instead of driving, the moving force being in front, whereas it has hitherto been behind the vessel. Both methods, however, may be used simultaneously.

As regards house furniture a number of ideas have been materialised, making for the comfort and convenience of the home. Special attention has been devoted to convertible and collapsible articles, which are extremely useful, owing to the limited space provided in many houses. Among these accommodating contrivances, we note an easy chair which can be transformed into a cradle, a bookcase that may be turned into a bed, and an ottoman couch which can likewise in a few minutes be adapted for sleeping purposes.

The householder who is fearful of the ubiquitous germ, which at present occupies so much of the attention of the medical faculty, may now be accommodated with

furniture that offers not the least hospitality to the disease-producing microbe. The furniture in question is stamped out of compressed steel, and there is no stuffing to harbour the deadly bacillus.

In sitting, one's comfort largely depends upon the angle of the back of the chair or couch, and a very commodious device has been patented whereby one may easily adjust the back to any required angle.

Severe weather enhances the value of an invention especially designed for flats or apartments on one level. This consists of a revolving grate, so that a fire which during the evening has warmed a sitting-room may by a simple turn be made to present its genial glow to an adjoining bedroom.

An amusement device patented during 1913, and likely to be a feature of future Exhibitions, such as the White City London, consists of a large cushion, the inflation and deflation of which causes an undulating surface like the waves of the sea. Upon this surface vessels will ride giving the passengers a realistic idea of the briny ocean, and also probably of *mal de mer*. Another contrivance which produces great excitement is a switch-back railway with variations consisting of apparent obstacles which threaten the cars with imminent crashes, but at the last moment are safely avoided.

Inventors have also turned their attention to labour-saving devices. An ingenious invention is a workmen's time-recording machine, with which is incorporated a thumb-print arrangement that enables each workman to be identified.

For naturalists, there has been invented a special bird-nesting box of such a nature that one may observe the habits of birds without disturbing them.

In view of the conspicuous part played by female agitators during the year now closed, it is interesting to note what woman has done in the realm of invention. The number of applications for patents in the British Isles from women in 1913, approaches 400. Contrasted with the 30,102 inventions of "More Man" this appears extremely small; but when one reflects that a few years since only about 16 applications from women were filed, it is evident that considerable progress has been made.

In conclusion, we remark that in this second decade of the Twentieth Century it is natural to expect that the number of inventions would increase by leaps and bounds. How is it then, that the figures are stationary? A feasible conjecture is that last year having been one of commercial prosperity, manufacturers, being busy, have felt less disposed to entertain the proposals of inventors than would have been the case had slack trade required a lull.

ELECTRIC MOTOR-VANS

THEIR ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS.

A correspondent writes to "The Times":—

The possibility of using electrically-propelled motor-vehicles, the current being derived from storage batteries carried upon the vehicles themselves, has received attention since the earliest days of mechanically-propelled vehicles upon the highway. Since those days improvement has been made in every direction. Batteries are better, and great care has been bestowed on the design of the electrical machinery, the motors, switches, controllers and measuring and indicating instruments. Electric vehicle builders of to-day have also to guide them many years of experience in the construction of petrol motor-vehicles, so that there is no reason why the chassis of an electric vehicle should not stand comparison with the best of petrol types.

An electric vehicle of a given power and load capacity unfortunately costs at least 20 per cent. more than a petrol vehicle, the higher cost being due to the fact that copper plays an important part in the construction of an electric motor, and that, therefore, the material charges are disproportionate to the labour charges. Unfortunately, too, electrical engineers do not hold out much hope that this cost can be reduced very largely. Another reason why the first cost is higher is that a second set of batteries must be held in stock, unless, of course, the user can arrange his runs so that the battery can be recharged during the midday stop or at other convenient times. But the electric vehicle has undoubted advantages, and the question of first cost should not prevent business men considering its merits.

Electric vehicles have been with a battery capacity sufficient to enable the machine to run about 60 miles on one charge, but 40 miles on one charge is probably the longest distance that can be expected with a battery of reasonable weight and dimensions. Notwithstanding its limited range, the electric vehicle has undoubtedly a large field of useful application; it cannot do all that a petrol vehicle can do, but it can do many things that a petrol vehicle cannot do.

MECHANICAL SIMPLICITY. When comparing the construction of an electric vehicle with a petrol or steam-driven machine, even the layman can see that from the mechanical point of view it is by far the simplest of the three. In an electric motor there is only one moving part, the armature, which drives one or more of the road wheels through gearwheels or chains. There are other moving parts in connexion with the electrical apparatus, but these are moving only during the periods of control; the controller switch, for example, is not brought into operation

except when a change of motor speed or torque is required. In fact the electric vehicle is so simple in construction that any horse driver could be taught to drive it with all the appearance of a skilled driver after a week's tuition. In America, where it has made enormous progress, there have been frequent instances of firms changing over entirely from horse to electric transport in a remarkably short space of time and without engaging a single new driver. In one instance, that of a large brewery in New York, using 12 wagons of three and five tons capacity, running 45 miles and 35 miles a day respectively, it is stated that one electrician and one assistant attend to the recharging of the whole of the vehicles after their day's run, and that the 12 motor-vehicles displaced approximately double the number of horse drivers. The firm's engineers state, and the statement is here given for what it may be worth, that the pick of the horse drivers were taken off duty from their horse vehicles on Friday night, that during Saturday and Sunday, they received tuition in driving, and that on the Monday morning, they went out on delivery work with the new vehicles and have continued to work them with complete success, a prolonged and costly transition period being thus avoided.

BATTERY CHARGING.

Apart from the unreliable nature of storage batteries for traction work 10 years ago, the high charges for current and the lack of facilities for charging at the generating stations or garages undoubtedly helped to delay the coming of the electric wagon. Now, however, current charges in this country are rapidly being reduced, although they are not yet so favourable as in the United States. A penny a unit, or even less, is now being asked at various supply stations, and although the total charge for current has but little more relation to the total cost of running an electric wagon than have the fuel charges to the total running cost of a petrol van, the price of current must be low, because of the known inefficiency of storage batteries. Battery salesmen may dilate on efficiency diagrams, but the fact remains that with an ordinary paste-type cell the output is not much more than 7½ units for every 10 units put in, while the user of the alkali-type of battery has to be content, probably, with six units for every 10 put in. On the other side must be placed the avoidance of waste through running the motor idle, current being used only while the vehicle is actually travelling, and another advantage is that so far the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not devised any means of imposing taxation upon the current, whereas the petrol-van owner pays a tax of 1d. on every gallon of petrol used.

AVOIDANCE OF SKIDDING.

As respect of its freedom from skid and skid the electric vehicle is undoubtedly better than the ordinary types of petrol or steam wagon. The most usual method of driving an electric vehicle is to provide each of the front wheels with a motor and reducing gear, these being carried and pivoted on the axle so as to permit the wheel to steer as well as to drive, hence, whether on the straight or on a curve, the tractive effort is always applied exactly in the direction of travel, and not at a tangent to the direction of travel, as is the case with a vehicle driven round a curve by the back wheels. It is possible to build a petrol vehicle in which the steering wheels are also the driving wheels, and at least two very successful examples have long been before the morning public, but the electric system certainly lends itself to the most simple arrangement of front drive, and for special circumstances power could be transmitted to all four wheels with perfect ease.

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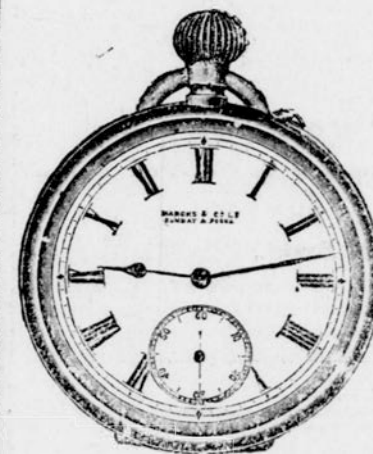
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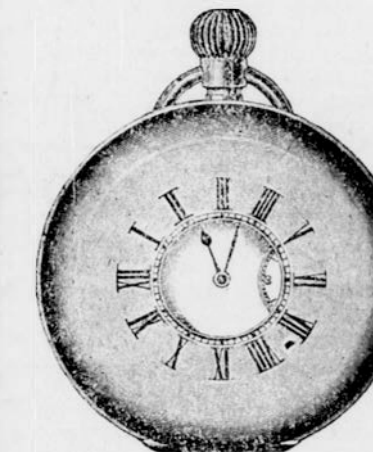
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